United States Department of Agriculture

Foreign Agricultural Service

Foreign Agriculture Circular

Horticultural Products

FHORT 1-86
January 1986

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS REVIEW

EXPORT SUMMARY

U.S. Horticultural exports in November 1985 totaled $222 million, down 9 percent from November 1984. Increased sales of raisins, fresh grapes, and processed products were more than offset by a drop in exports of apples and tree nuts. Compared to November 1984, apple sales declined more than 50 percent to $9 million, while new EC duties on walnuts and low almond prices forced total tree nut export value down 19 percent to $49 million. Low figures for fresh vegetables in part may be due to an undercounting of exports to Canada.

For further information on items in this circular, contact the Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, (202) 447-6590. All measures, unless noted otherwise, are metric. One kilogram (kg)=2.2046 lbs., 1 metric ton=2,204.62 lbs., 1 liter=0.2642 gallon, 1 hectoliter=26.42 gallons & 1 hectare=2.471 acres.

UPDATE

General Developments

--Ireland may ban imports of South African fresh fruits and vegetables if an investigation initiated by the Irish government points to abuse of prison labor in South African production. The target date for introduction of the potential sanctions is March 31, 1986. South Africa is an important source for Ireland's imports of fresh produce, especially apples, grapes, and citrus. In 1986, Ireland imported $6 million of fresh fruits and vegetables from South Africa. These imports included 2,988 metric tons of oranges, 677 tons of grapefruit, 1,234 tons of grapes, and 1,472 tons of apples.

--Two upcoming trade shows in Singapore and Hong Kong in May 1986 offer U.S. exporters the opportunity to gain significant multinational marketing exposure. Food and Hotel Asia 86, Southeast Asia's leading international event for the food, drink, hotel and catering industries, is scheduled for May 13-16, 1986, in Singapore. This exhibition, held every other year, attracts more than 22,000 trade-only visitors and 950 participants from 28 countries. A U.S. pavilion has been reserved with space for 63 booths. The U.S. Food Exhibition in Hong Kong is scheduled for May 6-7, 1986. Sixty booths are available on a first come, first served basis. For further information on the Singapore and Hong Kong shows, please write or call the Export Programs Division, FAS, Room 4944-S, 14th and Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20250; telephone (202) 447-3031.

--The retail food market in West Germany is becoming more concentrated among fewer firms. Recent estimates in Germany indicate that 200 organizations accounted for 94 percent of 1983 retail food sales of $60 billion compared to 90 percent a year earlier. Twenty firms were responsible for 54 percent of 1984 sales, up 1 percent from 1983. In 1982, there were 79,175 retail outlets in West Germany with less than 400 square meters (4,000 sq. ft.) of space. Three years later, the number of these small outlets had dropped by 13 percent.

In addition to this trend towards more concentration, there is growing competition between discount and more traditional retail chains. Discount retail food stores posted sales of $11.2 billion in 1984, 19 percent of total turnover. The largest discount chain accounted for more than one-half of the total sales by all discount stores. These discount outlets offer a "no-frills" selection of a relatively small range of competitively priced products. Studies show that 92 percent of German households purchase products from discount outlets.

While discount stores are expanding, some other firms are moving to the top quality end of the spectrum. These stores offer more atmosphere, more service and more expensive products. Three major department store chains with food sections are following this approach.

Citrus and Products

--Fresh citrus exports from Northern Hemisphere countries during the 1985/86 marketing season are forecast at 5.8 million tons, 6 percent above a year earlier. The increase is largely attributed to a recovery in Spanish fruit supplies which will permit heavier shipments of oranges and lemons. U.S. fresh citrus exports also will be up markedly this year based on the anticipation of an improved movement of oranges and grapefruit. Tables showing global fresh citrus production, trade, and processing levels by country and by variety for the current 1985/86 season and the 2 prior years are found in the statistical section of this circular.

Fresh Non-Citrus Fruit

--On January 1, 1986, the Commission of the European Community (EC) eliminated the export subsidy for fresh apples shipped to Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, and Indonesia. This subsidy of 12 ECU per 100 kgs., equivalent to $2.00 per 42-lb. carton, continues to apply to EC apples exported to certain African countries, the Arabian Peninsula, Iran, Iraq, and Jordan. In addition, a subsidy of 4 ECU per 100 kgs. ($0.67 per 42-lb. carton) is provided for exports to specified East European, African, South American, and Scandinavian countries (see Horticultural Products Review, December 1985).

--On December 18, 1985 the Canadian Agriculture minister announced payments totalling C$1 million (U.S.$715,000) to about 400 apple producers in Quebec, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia under the Eastern Canada apple industry compensation and re-establishment plan. The federal plan was set up to help apple growers whose orchards, containing approximately half a million trees, were damaged by frost during the winter of 1980-81. The first re-establishment payment of C$4.7 million ($3.36 million) was made in March 1985 and is based on C$16 ($11.44) per standard tree up to C$2192 ($1,567) per hectare. Apple growers meeting eligibility criteria for the plan will receive payment for replacement trees planted up to September 30, 1986, the program expiration date.

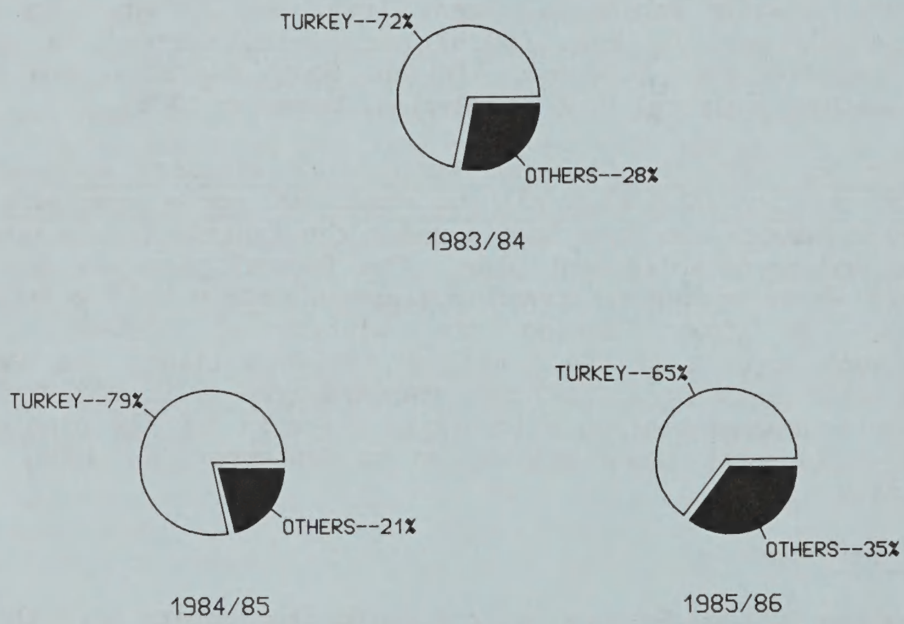
Dried Fruit and Nuts

--The Australian Customs Service has completed its inquiry into the allegation that raisins from the United States were being dumped in Australia causing material injury to the domestic industry. It concluded that trading conditions have changed since the complaint was initiated and there is no foreseeable imminent threat of further injury. Accordingly, the investigation was terminated.

--Turkish raisin (sultana) sales to traditional customers in the European Community (EC) are likely to be severely restrained, at least until Greek stocks run out, by the EC Commission action in October to raise the countervailing duty on imports from non-member countries arriving at less than the minimum import price. The Secretariat for Treasury and Foreign Trade in Turkey has decided to lift the $80 per ton tax on sultana exports to the Far East and North and South America in an effort to promote increased sales to markets in these areas. Turkish exporters expect the net effect of this action to be marginal, at best.

--Low filbert production in 1985 and fast changing prices both in domestic and world markets prompted the government of Turkey to authorize its marketing agent--the Union of Filbert Marketing Cooperatives (Fiskorirlik or FKB) to raise up support prices for 1985/86 and adjust them according to domestic and world markets. Since September 22, the support prices are 675 and 650 Turkish liras per kilogram ($1.20 and $1.16 per kg. at current exchange rates) for round and long filberts, respectively. These prices represent a sizeable upward adjustment from mid-August when FKB's announced prices were 470 liras and 450 liras per kilogram 84 (U.S. cents and 82 cents, respectively). Free market prices are reported to be higher.

TURKEY DOMINATES WORLD FILBERT SUPPLIES



COUNTRIES INCLUDED IN WORLD TOTAL SUPPLIES ARE
ITALY, SPAIN, TURKEY, AND UNITED STATES

Other Processed Fruit

--The Spanish government rescinded on December 10 a rule that all canned goods entering the country have ends lacquered both inside and outside. The lacquering requirement, which was contrary to standard industry practice, recently had been used to block entry of $8 million of canned pineapple and other fruits produced in Thailand by an American company.

--Japan has announced an additional apple juice import quota of 3,000 metric tons (5:1 concentrate) for Japanese fiscal year 1985. This additional amount brings the total quota for JFY 1985 to 6,500 tons, an alltime high.

Vegetables

--A preliminary determination of dumping has been made on U.S. potatoes imported into British Columbia, Canada. On October 18, 1985, in response to a complaint filed by the British Columbia Vegetable Marketing Commission, Canadian officials initiated an investigation into the dumping of certain whole potatoes from the United States for consumption in British Columbia. Such potatoes presumably originate in the western producing States of Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and California. On December 20, 1985 a preliminary determination of dumping was made. The margins of dumping ranged from 0.6 percent to 55 percent with a weighted average of 30.7 percent. The Canada Import Tribunal will now investigate the question of material injury to British Columbia production and must issue its findings within 120 days following the date of the preliminary determination (December 20, 1985).

The Canadian market is very important to the State of Washington and other Western States. During the 1984/85 season, 58,845 metric tons were imported into British Columbia, mostly from the Pacific Coast States, including Idaho. These imports represented 52 percent of the total market in British Columbia.

Nursery Products

--U.S. imports of all major categories of fresh cut flowers, roses, carnations-standards and miniatures, and chrysanthemums continued to increase in calendar year 1985. Imports of fresh cut flowers in this catergory increased by a total of 158 million blooms, a 19 percent rise over the same period in 1984. Carnations represented the biggest portion, 72 percent, of the 1985 imports. More than 85 percent of all U.S. imports in the major fresh cut flower category entered from Colombia.

Wine, Beer, and Hops

--The EC Agricultural Council has agreed in principal to allow sales on a trial basis of up to 1.6 million hectoliters (mhl) (42 million gallons) of surplus wine alcohol from EC intervention stocks. The alcohol must come from stocks acquired under compulsory distillation since 1982 and must be sold through the EC tender system at reduced prices in 1986 for use in spirits, perfumes, and pharmaceuticals. About 1.12 mhl will come from Italy and 480,000 mhl from France. Total cost of the program is estimated at 114 million ECU's (about $100 million), with 38.2 million to be paid in 1986 and the balance in the following year.

--French wine production for 1985 is now expected to reach 68.9 million hectoliters (1.82 billion gallons), 8 percent greater than a year earlier and 2 percent above the average of the past 5 years. A portion of the output likely will be subject to compulsory distillation under EC regulations, as the average of representative prices for ordinary table wines is less than 82 percent of the EC orientation price and total supplies of ordinary table wine in the EC exceed expected wine utilization by more than a 4-month rate.

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THE U.S.-ISRAEL FREE TRADE AREA MORE COMPETITION FOR U.S. HORTICULTURE?

U.S. imports of horticultural products from Israel have increased from $16 million in fiscal year (FY) 1981 to $44 million in FY 1985 1/. The recently-signed Free Trade Area (FTA) Agreement between Israel and the United States should spur further increases in U.S. imports.

Indeed, Israeli exporters are looking more closely at the U.S. market because of the Agreement and because of the need to diversify exports away from the European Community (EC) where demand for many Israeli export commodities is stagnant and where Israel faces increased competition from new members Spain and Portugal. The EC took 75 percent of Israel's horticultural exports in 1984.

Nevertheless, the growth in exports to the United States will be at a moderate rate. Moderating factors are the limited growth potential of Israeli agriculture, the continued preference for European markets because of their nearness and the products demanded, and the gradual nature of the FTA's implementation.

During the next decade the United States is likely to be a growth market for Israeli exports of fresh oranges; citrus segments; high-value, air-freighted, winter season tomatoes and melons; exotics like fresh dates and persimmons; dried dates for table use; table olives (mostly green); dehydrated vegetables (other than onions and garlic); wine; flowers; potted plants; flower bulbs; and a few frozen vegetables (mainly baby carrots and pearl onions). Absolute quantities of all items will remain modest. The most significant growth will probably occur in fresh oranges, dried dates and table olives. Shipments of tomato products will remain at the high level of the past few years, but substantial increases are not likely in the next few years.

The Free Trade Area Agreement 2/

The United States and Israel signed an Agreement to set up a free trade area beginning August 19, 1985. The Agreement will eliminate all tariffs on trade between the two countries over the next 10 years. Tariff reductions will be eliminated in four stages as follows.

1. On Sept. 1, 1985 duties were eliminated on products which are nonsensitive in terms of U.S.-Israel trade and those eligible for the U.S. Generalized System of Preferences.

2. By January 1989, duties will be eliminated in three steps on products with the least amount of trade sensitivity.

3. By January 1995, in eight gradual steps, duties on the more sensitive items--such as avocadoes and grapefruit--will be eliminated.

1/ The fiscal year ends on September 30 of the year indicated. 2/ This section was excerpted from Abraham Avidor, "United States and Israel Establish Free Trade Area," FOREIGN AGRICULTURE (Sept. 1985).

4. Tariffs on products identified by the U.S. International Trade Commission (USITC) as the most import sensitive--tomato products, citrus juices, dehydrated onions and garlic, cut roses and olives--will remain at their current levels until 1990. The eventual duty rates will be determined following re-examination by the USITC and consultations with Israel, but the agreement states they are to be eliminated by 1995. With few exceptions, Israeli imports of fruit and vegetables from the United States fall in stage 4.

Under the Agreement, Israel within six years after the formation of the FTA, will eliminate its export subsidies for industrial products and processed foods. Israel also agreed to join the GATT Subsidies Code and thus became eligible for the injury test on U.S. countervailing duty cases.

Except for customs duties, both nations may maintain import restrictions for agricultural policy reasons. Accordingly, U.S. import quotas on dairy products, sugar, peanuts and cotton will remain in effect. In Israel, most fruit, vegetable and processed food imports are subject to restrictive licensing which can be maintained under the agreement.

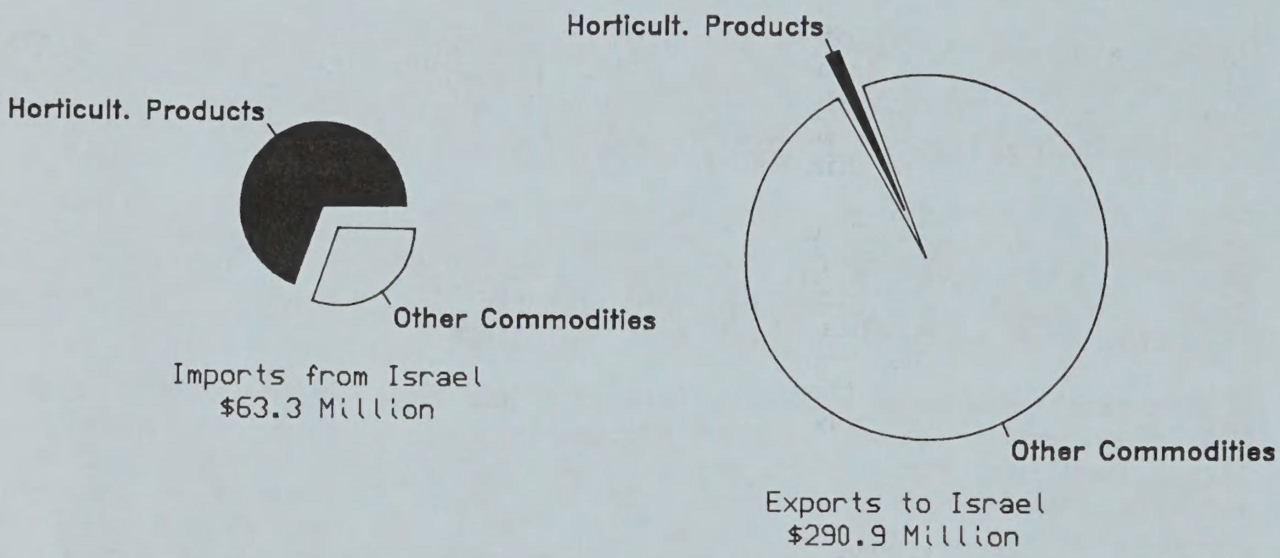
A fast-track emergency safeguard provision has been established to protect U.S. fresh produce growers against a possible surge in injurious imports from Israel resulting from tariff reduction or elimination. Anyone who files a petition under Section 201 of the Trade Act of 1974 on specified perishable produce, nursery products or concentrated citrus juice may at the same time petition the Secretary of Agriculture for emergency import relief action. If emergency action is warranted, a decision by the President must be reached within 21 days. Any duty reduction then could be suspended immediately and the regular rate of duty reinstated. At the same time the USITC would proceed with its Section 201 investigation and its ruling would be final.

U.S.-Israeli Agricultural Trade

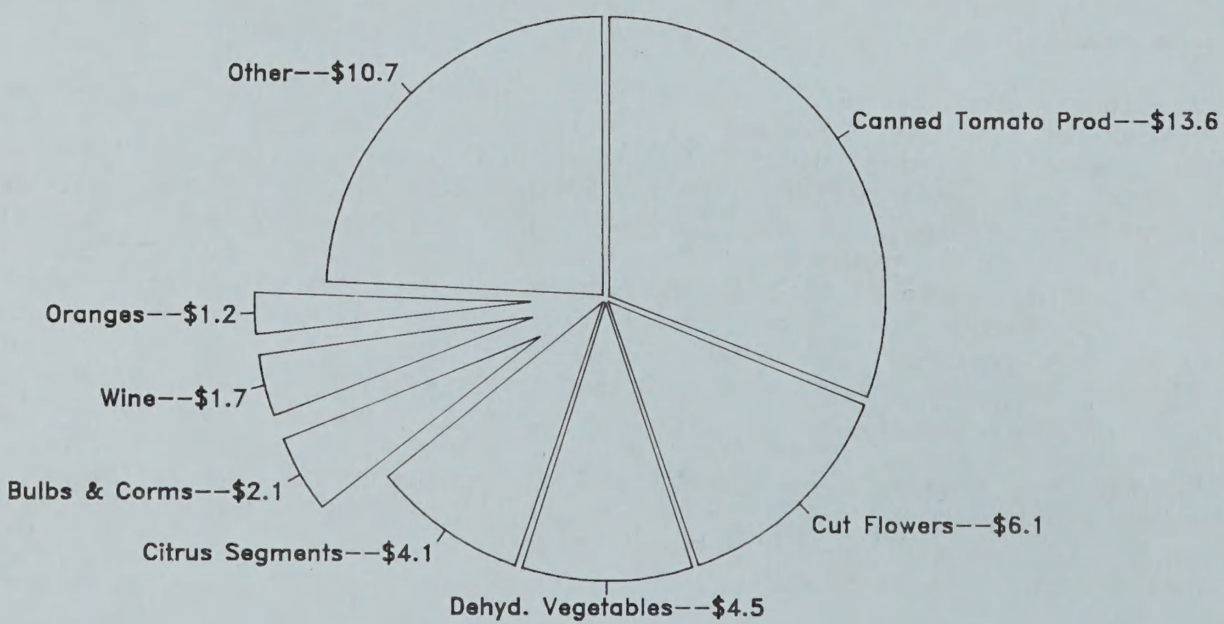
U.S. exports of agricultural products to Israel exceeded imports of agricultural products from Israel by $228 million in FY 1985. The United States exports mostly wheat, feed grains and soybeans to Israel.

Horticultural products, mostly citrus fruit juices, tree nuts and dried fruit, accounted for less than 2 percent of U.S. agricultural exports to Israel in FY 1985. Israeli imports of citrus juice are used for blending and are reexported to European markets. Israel's imports of U.S. dried fruit and tree nuts--mainly raisins, prunes, almonds and walnuts--supplement domestic production which is inadequate to meet demand. These items also are used as ingredients in processed food products such as candy for the export market. Import licenses now are granted freely for these products, but a special duty levy on items destined for domestic consumption restrains demand. At the end of October 1985 the levies were $950 per metric ton for raisins, $1,400 per ton for prunes, and $1,900 per ton for almonds. However, the levies vary according to the supply of domestically grown products. Walnuts pay only a 24 percent duty because there is no commercial production in Israel. Import licenses usually are not granted for fruits and vegetables other than dried fruit and tree nuts. The FTA mandates no change in Israel's import licensing system for agricultural products.

U.S. Agricultural Trade Balance with Israel
Fiscal Year 1985



U.S. Imports of Horticultural Products from Israel, Fiscal Year 1985
(Millions of Dollars)



Although horticultural products accounted for almost 70 percent of U.S. agricultural imports from Israel, these represented less than one percent of total U.S. imports of horticultural products in FY 1985. Israel accounted for large shares (over 10 percent) of U.S. imports of dehydrated carrots, canned tomato products, citrus segments, minature carnations, canned onions, frozen baby carrots and fresh oranges.

With the major exception of tomato products, the United States is a relatively minor destination for Israel's horticultural product exports. In 1984 the United States represented only 6.5 percent of Israeli exports of these commodities. The U.S. market may take 15 to 20 percent of Israeli horticultural exports within the next 10 years.

Before the establishment of the FTA about 38 percent, by value of U.S. horticultural product imports from Israel entered duty-free (based on FY 1985 data). During the first (current) stage of implementation of the FTA, another 17 percent of the trade has become duty free; and by 1989 a further 10 percent will be duty free. The time frame for reducing the U.S. import duties on the remaining 35 percent of the trade will be negotiated by 1990. The Agreement calls for these duties to be eliminated by 1995.

Israeli Agriculture

Israel is a small country, slightly larger than Massachusetts and 5 percent of the size of California or about the same size as Kern County, California. One-half is desert and one-half of the remainder consists of very rocky soils in hilly and mountainous regions. The rest of the country is favorable for agriculture. Cultivated area (counting both winter and summer crops and thus double counting a substantial area) was 437,000 hectares in 1982/83--about 10 percent more than Kern County. Irrigated area was 220,000 hectares, or two-thirds of the Kern County total.

Thirteen percent of Israel's population lives in rural areas. In 1982, 61 percent of the rural population was Jewish and the remainder Arab. Almost one-half of all Jewish farm families live on moshav farms, one-third live on kibbutz farms and the remainder on private farms. A moshav is a group of small independent farm units with the households concentrated in a single village. Farm purchasing and marketing are done cooperatively. Sometimes, part of the land is farmed cooperatively. A kibbutz is a collective farm where many families--sometices several hundred--farm a large piece of land as a single unit. Most kibbutz communities have diversified into manufacturing activities. Arab farmers live in villages but their land is farmed privately.

The last three years have been difficult for Israeli agriculture in general and for the fruit and vegetable sector in particular. Because the Israeli currency is tied to the U.S. dollar, the rise in the value of the dollar against West European currencies was harmful to Israel's exports, most of which go to Europe. Many farm communities are burdened with heavy debts following two or three years of losses. The debt burden has been magnified by the current anti-inflation policy which has caused real interest rates to soar.

Given present agricultural technology, it is not possible to increase Israel's cropland or irrigation significantly. Virtually all horticultural crops are now grown under irrigation--of which 60-70 percent is drip or micro-jet and the rest is sprinkler. Flood irrigation is not used. Crop yields are among the highest in the world. There is, however, still some room for yield improvements in many horticultural crops.

There has been only slight growth in the area devoted to crops in Israel during the past 15 or 20 years. Vegetable area has been flat. Citrus and vineyard area have declined, but avocado and table olive orchards have expanded. Cotton occupies over one-half of the approximately 100,000 hectares planted to field crops during the summer growing season. Thus, the very low world prices for cotton in late 1985 and early 1986 have brought a sense of crisis to the entire agricultural sector in Israel. Unattractive prices, marketing problems, and unavailability of labor preclude a significant expansion of horticultural products into this area.

ISRAEL: CULTIVATED AREA, 1967/68-1982/83
(1,000 Hectares)

Year	Field Crops	Vegetables Potatoes & Melons	Citrus	Other Orchards & Vinyds	Misc.1/	Total 2/	Total Irrigated
1967/68	261	32	42	43	36	414	162
1968/69	261	34	42	43	33	413	166
1969/70	252	35	42	42	39	410	172
1970/71	252	37	42	42	41	414	172
1971/72	257	40	42	42	35	416	176
1972/73	250	35	42	42	48	417	176
1973/74	247	38	42	43	57	427	176
1974/75	270	37	42	44	40	433	180
1975/76	259	34	43	39	45	420	184
1976/77	266	37	42	44	39	428	203
1977/78	255	40	41	45	47	428	200
1978/79	254	36	41	47	62	440	207
1979/80	259	36	41	49	54	439	200
1980/81	253	34	41	49	47	424	203
1981/82	242	34	40	54	67	437	224
1982/83	250	34	37	56	60	437	220

1/ Includes flowers, nursery crops, vegetable seeds, citrons and fish ponds.
2/ Includes winter & summer crops. In 1982/83 about 270,000 ha were summer crops.

SOURCE: Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel.

Positive Factors: Overall, Israel's agricultural sector has a lot going for it including good climate and soils; good, well-educated farmers; a large capital stock in trees, irrigation systems, packing houses, processing plants, and marketing facilities; high technology and rapid transfer of research results to the field; and finally, idealism and dedication. The final items, although intangible, contribute to the efficiency of Israeli agriculture. Many farmers are still willing to give up individual freedoms in order to work for the common good on collective kibbutz farms. Others are willing to settle on new farms in remote frontier regions.

Negative Factors: Counterbalancing but not completely offsetting the positive aspects of Israel's agricultural sector are several factors which limit its ability to compete in international markets. These include:

--A large bureaucracy stands between growers and their markets. The bureaucracy encompasses not only the Government and its marketing boards but the giant labor union/professional organization Histadrut and the Jewish Agency which is responsible for establishing new agricultural settlements.

--Relatively high production costs, especially for labor and agricultural chemicals;

--The small size of many farms, especially those in the cooperative moshav villages where average size of farm units is 6.4 hectares (16 acres);

--Ideological and social constraints sometimes narrow options and lead to decisions which would be considered irrational when viewed in purely economic terms. For instance, the ideology of the kibbutz collective farms prohibits the use of hired labor for farm activities. Thus, a kibbutz may choose a crop that requires little labor over a more labor intensive crop, even if earnings from the latter would be greater and if a source of labor was readily available. Another example is the Histadrut labor union which may continue to operate uneconomical processing facilities it owns in order to maintain employment.

--Small food processing plants with limited economies of scale; and

--Inability to sell products in neighboring Arab countries and in most of the relatively nearby East European countries which do not trade with Israel.

Subsidies and Government Aids to Israeli Agriculture

Through the years the Israeli Government has assisted growers, shippers and processors to make investments in orchards, greenhouses, packing houses and processing facilities. Such assistance is available today, but on a much reduced scale. Farmers who planted orchards received benefits through the Law of Encouragement of Investment in Agriculture. Under the law growers were eligible for: (a) a 20-percent grant on the cost of establishing the orchard; (b) subsidized interest for 40 percent of the cost; and (c) income tax forgiveness for the first three productive years of the orchard and reduced rates for the fourth and fifth years.

Subsidized interest rates, have been of little benefit since 1981 when the difference between commercial and subsidized rates was narrowed. The subsidized interest element was cancelled altogether in 1984. The 20-percent grant has been eroded by inflation, and in recent years has been equivalent to about 10 percent in real terms. (Because of eroded benefits, many farmers eligible for benefits under this law no longer bother to apply.)

The Law of Encouragement of Investment in Industry grants benefits similar to those of the agricultural law. The principal difference between the two laws was that the total annual subsidies in the agricultural program were limited and those in the industrial program were not. As of this year, the industrial program budget also is limited.

The Government also aids farmers through low land rents. The Israel Land Authority, in fulfillment of its mission to provide land for Jewish farmers, charges only nominal rent on its long term land leases. Over 90 percent of the land on Jewish farms is leased from the Authority. In mid-1985 the Israeli Government as part of its overall austerity program, eliminated most assistance to agricultural exports.

Government Restraints on Israeli Agriculture

Governmental restaints on agriculture include production controls, marketing boards and controls on the supply of agricultural inputs.

Agriculture in Israel is regulated by a national plan which is developed and implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture with the assistance of established interest groups including growers' associations, the Histadrut labor union and the Jewish Agency. The planning process is particularily important for perennial crops, which cannot be planted without a permit from the Government. Permits usually are not granted if Government planners decide that new plantings are not necessary. Non-economic considerations can play an important role in the granting of planting permits.

The Government-controlled marketing boards place a heavy layer of bureaucracy between growers and their markets. They do, however, perform many useful services. Despite their size, marketing boards can be flexible. Three years ago Agrexco, the export sales arm of the Fruit, Vegetable and Flower Boards, instituted a computerized quality control system which rewards growers who deliver high quality merchandise and penalizes poor quality.

Protection given to domestic agricultural chemicals producers (often the Government itself) has increased costs to Israeli farmers. The higher costs are especially onerous for nitrogen fertilizer.

More to Come

Coming issues of The Horticultural Products Circular will carry commodity-oriented analyses of Israeli agriculture including articles on citrus, tomato products and other crops.

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U.S. EXPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS TO ISRAEL
Fiscal Years (FY) Ending on September 30

COMMODITY	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1985
	Metric Tons					$1,000
Fresh Fruit	–	34	–	8	20	21
Canned Fruit	324	109	116	81	48	101
Dried Fruit	302	66	249	347	498	682
Raisins	202	24	191	23	174	286
Prunes	67	13	1	275	300	351
Other	33	29	57	49	24	45
Fruit Juices 1/	6,393	1,976	4,948	12,951	7,605	2,583
Frozen concentrated Grapefruit	–	6	1,109	2,479	1,421	369
Frozen concentrated Orange	2,629	46	3,524	5,964	6,119	2,205
Frozen concentrated Lemon	–	–	–	3,937	–	–
Other	3,764	1,924	315	571	65	9
Other Prep., Pres. Fruit	105	23	109	41	9	7
Fresh Vegetables	8	130	–	2	20	38
Canned Vegetables	54	158	75	98	146	255
Frozen Vegetables	18	62	88	5	1	1
Dehydrated Vegetables	150	86	211	227	119	204
Tree Nuts	862	801	1,304	752	582	1,251
Walnuts, inshell	418	392	352	274	180	222
Walnuts, shelled	307	308	330	262	89	290
Almonds, shelled	15	20	228	143	230	597
Pistachios, inshell	NA	NA	207	7	–	–
Other	122	81	187	66	83	142
Nursery Products	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	23
Alcoholic Beverages 1/	1,042	464	425	80	61	40
Beer, ale, etc	1,042	451	412	79	59	37
Wine	–	13	13	1	2	3
Miscellaneous	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	232
TOTAL VALUE ($1,000)	6,507	6,048	7,823	6,707	5,438	5,438

1/ 1,000 liters. Single strength equivalent for concentrated juices.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census

U.S. IMPORTS OF HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS FROM ISRAEL
Fiscal Years (FY) Ending on September 30

COMMODITY	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1985	Israeli Share 1/ (Quantity)	TARIFF Prior Actual Rate 2/	A.V.E. 3/	FTA Status 4/
	Metric Tons					$1,000	Percent			
Fresh Citrus	624	1,888	650	5,768	3,772	1,825	5			
Oranges	597	1,850	603	5,748	3,730	1,214	16	1¢/lb.	7%	89
Other (mostly citrons)	27	38	47	20	42	611	–	Free		
Other Fresh Fruit & Melons	5	78	116	205	300	158	–			
Canned Fruit	3,546	2,054	2,436	2,832	4,896	4,348	1			
Grapefruit	2,015	1,259	1,138	1,670	3,525	3,137	43	1.3¢/lb	3%	F
Oranges	1,277	646	1,085	972	874	769	21	1¢/lb	3%	89
Apricots	26	82	137	139	132	93	3	35%		89
Other	228	67	76	51	365	349	–			
Olives, prep., pres	945	1,969	1,379	2,149	689	849	1			
Green	917	1,945	1,331	2,109	666	818	1	30¢/gal	9%	N
Other	28	24	48	40	23	31	2	5¢/lb	8%	N
Dried Fruit	35	2	16	59	74	188	–			
Dates	35	2	16	59	74	188	1	1-7.5¢/lb	2%	F
Other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			
Fruit Juice 5/	5,878	8,797	5,914	4,748	6,691	1,130	–			
Apple & pear	5,594	8,706	5,588	4,718	6,601	1,090	1	Free	–	F
Other	284	91	326	30	90	40	–	35¢/gal	21%	N
Other Prep. Fruit Prods	94	78	523	346	514	588	1			
Jams, jellies	94	77	247	302	499	564	5	Free		F
Other	–	1	276	44	15	24	–			
Fresh & Frozen Vegetables	29	121	573	796	1,275	859	–			
Baby carrots (mostly frozen)	–	20	346	355	361	254	22	Free		F
Peppers (include frozen)	–	–	23	120	169	138	–	Free		F
Tomatoes	27	83	112	290	504	271	–	Free		F
Other	2	18	92	22	241	196	–			
Canned Vegetables	8,348	28,378	35,988	43,140	33,829	16,303	8			
Onions	773	899	763	989	1,330	838	23	Free		F
Tomato paste	451	10,576	10,975	6,691	6,773	3,198	16	13.6%		N
Tomato sauce	2,238	5,983	8,857	9,853	5,951	2,548	41	13.6%		N
Other tomato products	3,824	10,014	13,638	23,261	17,095	7,899	16	14.7%		N
Vegetable in brine 6/	849	527	624	829	1,159	886	2	Free		F
Other	213	379	1,131	1,517	1,521	934	1			
Dehydrated Vegetables	312	417	511	677	1,193	4,463	9			
Carrots	17	59	105	151	333	1,061	83	Free	–	F
Onions & garlic	11	–	–	3	9	25	2	35%	–	N
Other	284	358	406	523	851	3,377	7	Free	–	F
Tree Nuts	21	–	–	64	18	64	–	–		
Nursery Products & Flowers 7/	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8,605	3 8/			
Bulbs & corms	10,395	13,130	16,036	16,779	20,301	2,075	3 8/	Free		F
Live plants	129	219	231	634	2,804	471	2 8/	Free		F
Minature Carnations	17,194	20,370	19,403	17,849	18,139	1,954	25	Free		F
Other Carnations	NA	NA	NA	1,424	208	35	–	Free		F
Roses	6,201	5,614	4,357	5,628	6,788	1,126	4	30.56%		N
Other Flowers	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,944	2 8/	Free		F
Alcoholic Beverages 5/	1,278	989	1,079	1,253	1,187	1,752	–			
Wine	1,248	988	1,058	1,191	1,118	1,709	–	37.5¢/gal	6%	89
Other	30	1	21	62	69	43	–			
Miscellaneous	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2,874	1 8/			
TOTAL VALUE ($1,000)	15,861	31,999	36,944	46,273	44,077	44,077	1 8/			

NA indicates not applicable or not available.
-- indicates zero, less than 500 kg., less than $500, or less than 0.5 percent.
1/ Israeli share of total U.S. imports by volume, FY 1985. 2/ Where tariff differs by season or subcategory of product, the tariff applicable to the majority of imports was used. 3/ Ad valorem equivalent for imports from Israel for FY 1985. 4/ F: Free of duty immediately. 89: Beginning immediately duty being reduced in phases and will be eliminated as of January 1, 1989. 95: Beginning immediately duty being reduced in phases and will be eliminated as of January 1, 1995. N: No duty reductions before January 1, 1990. After that the goal is to eliminate the duty by January 1, 1995. 5/ 1,000 liters. Single strength equivalent for concentrated juices. 6/ Excluding artichokes and onions. 7/ Data are thousands of units. 8/ Share of value. 9/ Includes countervailing duty of 22.56 percent.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census

January 1986

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division
Commodity Program FAS/USDA

Israel: Exports of Horticultural Products
Calendar Years
(Millions of Dollars)

Commodity Group	Destination	1981	1982	1983	1984
Fresh Citrus...........	Total..............	248	186	167	118
	EC-10..............	160	114	100	67
	Other West Europe..	62	47	36	31
	United States......	1	-	1	2
Other Fresh Fruit......	Total..............	66	84	73	75
	EC-10..............	62	74	63	65
	Other West Europe..	3	8	14	6
	United States......	-	-	-	-
Dried Fruit............	Total..............	3	2	3	3
Fruit & Veg Juices.....	Total..............	115	123	121	171
	EC-10..............	101	110	110	157
	Other West Europe..	7	5	5	7
	United States......	3	2	2	1
Other Processed Fruit..	Total..............	39	33	31	35
	EC-10..............	33	28	27	30
	Other West Europe..	1	1	1	1
	United States......	3	2	3	4
Fresh Vegetables.......	Total..............	38	35	26	36
	EC-10..............	37	26	17	25
	Other West Europe..	1	9	6	7
	United States......	-	-	-	-
Frozen Vegetables......	Total..............	5	3	2	3
Dehydrated Vegetables..	Total..............	9	6	7	8
	EC-10..............	-	-	1	1
	Other West Europe..	1	-	-	-
	United States......	2	2	3	3
Other Processed Veg. ..	Total..............	26	32	30	26
	EC-10..............	12	8	5	7
	Other West Europe..	1	-	1	-
	United States......	13	21	21	17
Tree Nuts..............	Total..............	1	-	-	1
Wine...................	Total..............	5	4	3	4
	EC-10..............	1	1	1	1
	Other West Europe..	1	-	-	-
	United States......	2	2	1	3
Live plants, bulbs, etc.	Total..............	5	8	6	9
	EC-10..............	4	5	4	6
	Other West Europe..	1	1	1	1
	United States......	1	1	1	1
Cut Flowers............	Total..............	82	81	73	65
	EC-10..............	66	63	57	51
	Other West Europe..	13	13	12	10
	United States......	2	6	4	4
GRAND TOTAL............	Total..............	642	597	542	554
	EC-10..............	482	432	388	414
	Other West Europe...	92	86	76	65
	United States......	27	36	37	36

Source: United Nation Trade Data base.

January 1986

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division
Commodity Program FAS/USDA

ISRAEL: TOTAL AREA OF SELECTED CROPS

CROP	1969/70	1979/80	1980/81	1981/82	1982/83	1982/83
	(hectares)					percent bearing
Vegetables, Melons & Berries						
Melons	9,810	8,220	9,020	8,320	8,610	--
Tomatoes	4,350	5,640	4,830	5,750	6,160	--
Potatoes	4,830	5,020	5,460	4,720	4,420	--
Onions	2,030	2,420	3,020	3,100	2,680	--
Cucumbers	2,850	2,610	2,170	2,220	2,000	--
Cabbage	670	1,150	1,140	1,570	1,810	--
Peppers & Gamba	1,190	1,800	1,420	1,410	1,600	--
Peas for canning	950	1,330	1,270	1,360	1,460	--
Carrots	1,230	1,040	990	1,010	1,100	--
Lettuce	520	540	270	490	750	--
Cauliflower	520	670	280	550	730	--
Eggplant	590	890	660	600	530	--
Radishes	600	640	360	390	440	--
Celery	230	480	450	590	440	--
Beans	650	590	460	450	410	--
Artichokes	970	250	250	270	320	--
Strawberries	140	340	350	280	270	--
Garlic	350	380	290	310	250	--
Beets	390	280	170	150	130	--
Horse beans	270	250	40	70	60	--
Green onions	430	240	90	100	60	--
Others	1950	2070	1750	1680	2230	--
Total	35,520	36,850	34,740	35,390	36,460	--
Citrus						
Shamouti Oranges	NA	15,800	15,650	15,500	13,240	99
Valencia Oranges	NA	7,000	7,200	7,000	6,330	97
Grapefruit	NA	9,200	9,460	9,080	8,500	97
Citrus, other	NA	7,600	8,820	8,400	8,930	83
Total	42,000	36,900	41,130	40,000	37,000	94
Other Orchards & Vinyards						
Olives.1/	10,600	14,170	11,870	12,940	14,480	82
Avocadoes	NA	8,640	9,760	11,070	11,410	85
Apples	NA	3,640	3,630	4,660	4,350	82
Almonds	4,000	3,940	3,780	3,900	3,870	82
Grapes, table	4,100	3,160	2,840	3,560	3,300	76
Grapes, wine	5,200	3,400	3,120	2,930	3,020	88
Subtrop, other	2,700	1,350	1,740	2,220	2,440	84
Peaches	NA	2,390	2,560	2,590	2,380	--
Bananas	1,900	1,940	1,900	1,960	2,080	83
Pecans	1,400	1,850	1,760	1,770	1,600	96
Plums, quinces, cherries	NA	1,220	1,390	1,450	1,440	62
Dates	NA	750	880	1,020	1,200	54
Apricots	NA	880	960	1,130	840	88
Pears	NA	810	840	870	620	54
Tree crops, other	NA	850	920	1,020	1,420	75
Total	42,000	48,990	47,950	53,090	54,450	79
Flowers						
Roses	NA	NA	270	240	200	--
Carnations	NA	NA	310	340	360	--
Other flowers	NA	NA	890	880	900	--
Total	NA	NA	1470	1460	1460	--

NA indicates not available.
1/ Includes both oil olives and table olives.

SOURCE: Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, Statistical Abstract of Israel

ISRAEL: PRODUCTION AND UTILIZATION
OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, 1983/84

Commodity	Production	Exports	Domestic Fresh Utilization	Amount Processed Total	Amount Processed Percent for Export 1/	Other
	1,000 metric tons	percent				
Vegetables, Melons, Berries						
Beets..................	11.2	1	63	35	(80)	2
Cabbage................	37.3	32	58	4	--	5
Carrots................	55.7	15	45	35	(59)	5
Celery.................	17.5	59	26	14	(82)	1
Cucumbers..............	53.7	4	82	13	(3)	1
Eggplant...............	23.1	10	84	1	--	6
Melons.................	130.5	49	46	1	(86)	4
Onions.................	57.7	39	44	17	(88)	0
Peppers & Gamba........	48.5	20	47	32	(74)	1
Potatoes...............	198.2	24	62	4	(30)	11
Strawberries...........	9.1	33	66	1	--	0
Tomatoes...............	350.6	6	18	76	(79)	0
Citrus						
Shamouti Oranges.......	620.1	47	6	47	(99)	0
Valencia Oranges.......	306.6	32	7	62	(99)	0
Grapefruit.............	401.7	36	5	59	(99)	0
Lemons.................	58.8	43	23	34	(96)	0
Other Citrus...........	160.1	32	28	40	(99)	0
Other Fruit & Tree Nuts						
Almonds................	3.2	9	91	0	--	0
Apples.................	107.4	17	64	19	(71)	0
Apricots...............	8.4	7	87	6	(49)	0
Avocadoes..............	52.5	81	18	0	--	0
Bananas................	67.1	30	70	0	--	1
Dates..................	5.4	43	57	0	--	0
Grapes, table..........	47.5	9	81	9	--	0
Grapes, wine...........	44.3	0	1	99	--	0
Peaches................	29.4	6	92	0	--	1
Pears..................	17.9	9	82	8	(87)	1
Pecans.................	2.3	13	87	0	--	0
Persimmons.............	8.1	15	84	0	--	1
Plums..................	16.1	2	83	15	--	1

1/ Based on 1982/83 data.

Source: Israel Central Bureau of Statistics, Agricultural Statistics Quarterly

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SPANISH CITRUS //

Overview

Citrus production in Spain during the current 1985/86 season is forecast at 3.4 million metric tons, significantly above the freeze-reduced harvest of a year earlier. The improved outturn will return Spain to its normal position as the Mediterranean region's largest citrus producer. Spanish citrus exports in 1985/86 will benefit from an increased availability of export grade fruit, with shipments exceeding 2.0 million tons. This export volume represents approximately 45 percent of total projected shipments by all Northern Hemisphere exporters and close to one-third of the world's fresh citrus trade.

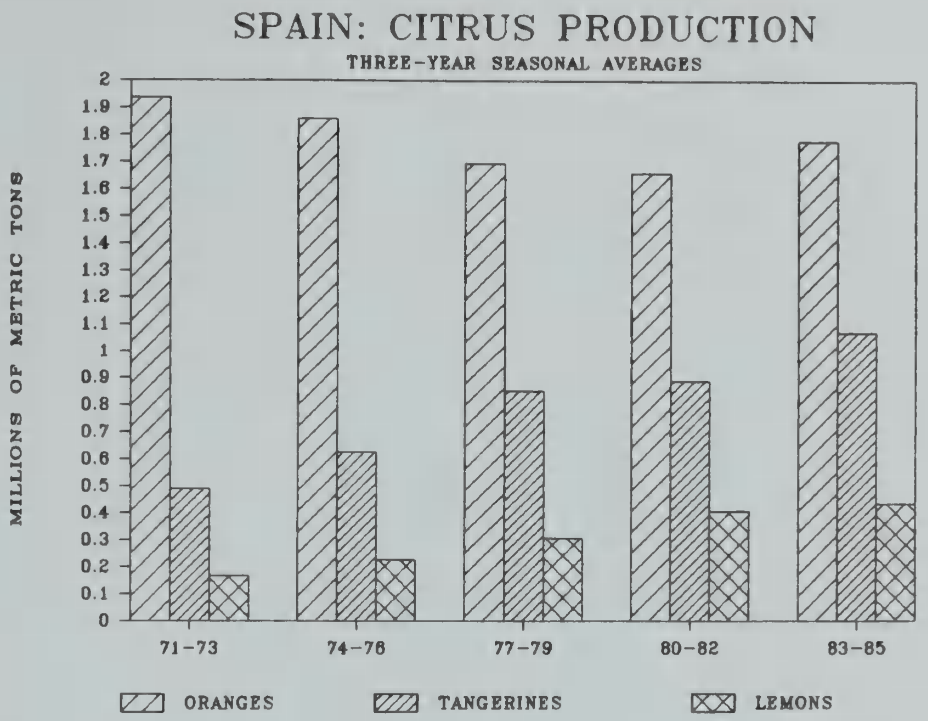
Spain entered the European Community (EC) on January 1, 1986. The Spanish citrus industry anticipates that membership in the EC will provide a boost to exports as EC import restrictions against Spanish citrus gradually are dismantled. Other regional suppliers of citrus view Spanish membership as a threat to their own sales to the EC. These countries, including Israel, Morocco, Tunisia and others, are now in the process of negotiating trade agreements with the EC in order to secure their "traditional" share of the EC market.

Production

Spain's 1984/85 citrus harvest fell to 2.7 million tons, the lowest level recorded over the past 10 years, as a result of a severe freeze which struck major growing areas in January 1985. Freeze losses are estimated at 900,000 tons. While the 1985/86 crop will be substantially larger than a year ago, it still will be 5 percent below the pre-freeze estimate for 1984/85 and more than one-half million tons below the 1983/84 record season. Average citrus yield results in Spain this year will suffer from the hot, dry weather experienced this past spring and summer, as well as from a cyclical decline in productivity following what would have been, if not for the freeze, a large crop in 1984/85. While irrigation water supplies generally have been adequate to offset a severe drought, average fruit size for all citrus varieties is reported to be below normal this year.

About 55 percent of the Spanish citrus harvest consists of oranges, with tangerines contributing another 30 percent and lemons nearly all of the balance. In recent years, Spanish orange production has been on a downward trend while the size of the tangerine and lemon crops has increased sharply. The growth in tangerine production from less than 400,000 tons in the early 1970's to a record 1.3 million tons in 1983/84 reflects the continuing shift in European consumer preference away from oranges in favor of tangerine-type fruit. Lemon production over the same time period has increased from little more than 100,000 tons to 500,000 tons.

During the remainder of the 1980's, Spain's tangerine and lemon area is likely to continue expanding. The increase for lemons, however, probably will proceed at a much slower pace than experienced in the past decade because of water supply problems in the key growing provinces of southeast Spain and an already large production. Nevertheless, near-term Spanish lemon production will continue trending upward since approximately 15 percent of all trees are immature and, therefore, have not yet begun to bear fruit.



Trade

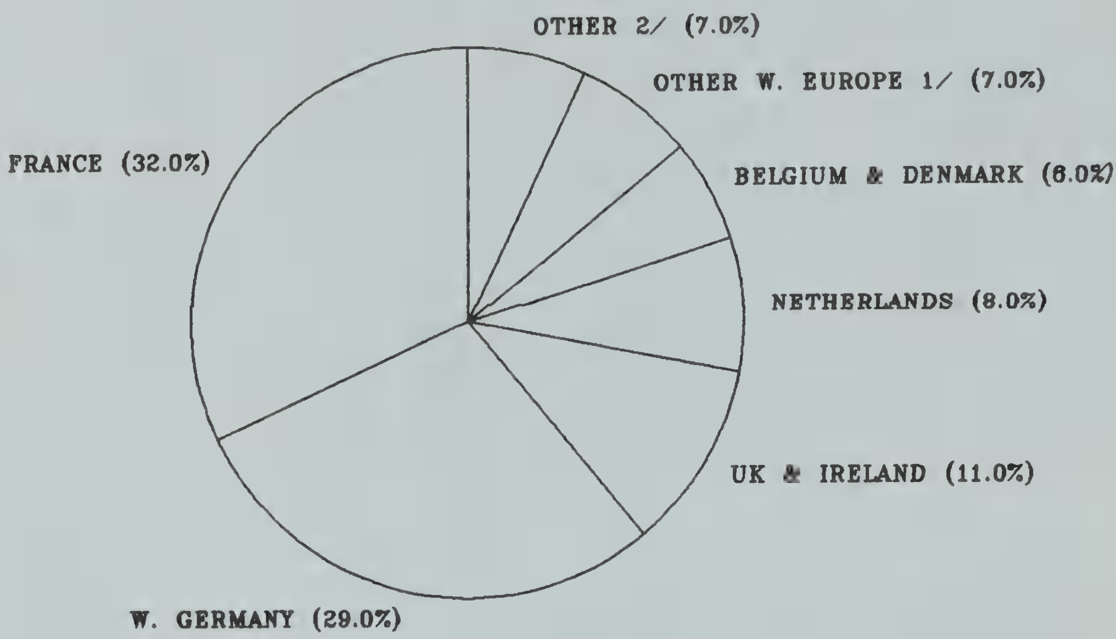
Spanish exports of all citrus varieties during the current 1985/86 marketing season will increase markedly from the depressed volumes of a year ago thanks to a much improved availability of export grade fruit. The Spanish citrus industry normally looks to the export market as its primary sales outlet, with residual volumes being absorbed in the domestic fresh market or by processors. During the past three seasons, export shipments have accounted for nearly half of total orange supplies and about 70 percent of Spain's tangerine and lemon crops. Spain's citrus export sales are concentrated within the EC.

Spanish citrus exporters view Spain's entry into the EC as a means of obtaining improved access to that market and, therefore, increased export sales. Under the terms of accession, the EC import duty on Spanish citrus will be eliminated over a 10-year period. During the first 5 years, the duty on oranges and tangerines will be reduced in an accelerated fashion from the pre-membership rate of 12 percent ad valorem to 4.2 percent 1/. At that point, Spanish citrus will be on an equal duty basis with Morocco which currently receives the most favorable duty treatment of all Mediterranean suppliers under the EC's preferential duty system.

1/ The EC import duty for oranges and tangerines from non-Mediterranean preference countries during the winter period, October 16-March 31, is 20 percent ad valorem. Following this period, the EC duty on oranges is gradually reduced until it reaches 4 percent during May 16-October 15.

SPAIN: CITRUS EXPORTS BY DESTINATION

1984/85 MARKETING SEASON



Spanish citrus will continue to be subject to countervailing duty charges after Spain joins the EC. The countervailing duty represents the difference between a designated reference price and an entry price which, in turn, is calculated by deducting the cost of transportation and the full, non-preferential import duty from the landed import price. The countervailing duty is assessed whenever the entry price falls below the reference price. Countervailing duties levied against Spanish citrus will be reduced during the first four years following accession by 2 percent annually. In the fourth year, Spanish citrus will be assessed 92 percent of the EC's countervailing duty. Despite this partial offset to the countervailing charge, the Spanish industry remains concerned over the likelihood of the countervailing duty increasing over time since the EC continues to make substantial upward annual adjustments in its orange and tangerine reference prices.

Other Mediterranean citrus suppliers, which like Spain rely heavily on the EC market for export sales, regard Spanish membership in the EC as a serious threat to their own citrus industries and national economies. These countries now are negotiating with the EC in order to ensure continued sales opportunities for their citrus in the EC. Although the details of these discussions are not yet known, the EC appears willing to offer duty dismantlement for these Mediterranean suppliers similar to that received by Spain. However, the elimination of the EC's import duty only would be applicable to "traditional quantities" which are defined as the average export levels from these suppliers to the EC over the past five years. For citrus shipments exceeding these quota amounts, the current EC duty levels would be

applicable. This means, in the case of oranges and tangerines, that EC imports that exceed quota levels set for Israel, Egypt, Cyprus, and Turkey would continue to receive a preferential duty reduction of 60 percent while similar shipments from Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia would receive a preferential duty reduction of 80 percent.

Many of the Mediterranean suppliers already have expressed their dissatisfaction with the EC proposals. Israel allegedly has complained that the quotas the EC has proposed for Israel would cut their tangerine shipments in half, reduce lemon exports by 25 percent, and prevent a planned expansion in orange shipments to the EC. Morocco has suggested that the formula for determining the "traditional volume" is improper because its exports to the EC during the selected time period were abnormally low because of persistent drought and short supplies of export grade fruit.

The entry of Spain into the EC along with the lower duty rates being offered to other Mediterranean citrus supplier bodes poorly for U.S. exports of fresh citrus to the European Community. The already substantial difference in the export duty assessed by the EC against U.S. citrus and the lower duty levels applicable for citrus supplied by Mediterranean producers will widen even further. The United States has a long standing citrus trade dispute with the EC. The United States maintains that the EC's discriminatory duty treatment of U.S. citrus results in an estimated $48 million annual trade loss. When the EC failed to agree to a meaningful increase in access for U.S. citrus in the EC market before the expiration of an October 31, 1985 deadline, the U.S. duty on EC pasta products was raised in retaliation. The EC counter-retaliated by increasing its duties on U.S. lemons and inshell walnuts.

During the first four years of Spanish membership in the EC--the first phase of transition--Spain will not be permitted to grant subsidies to its citrus exporters on shipments to other EC member states. Prior to entry, most fresh citrus exports had received a 4 percent rebate of the f.o.b. export value as an offset to internal taxes already paid. Spanish exporters during the first four years of EC membership also will not be eligible to receive EC export subsidies --currently $4.70 to $12.70 per 100 kg. of oranges, $6.40 for tangerines and $7.00 to $10.60 for lemons -- on citrus sales made to third countries 1/. The Spanish trade anticipates that EC export subsidies will be available to them following the first phase of the transition period. This is expected to prove particularly useful in promoting increased sales of clementines in the United States and Canada. The Spanish Government will continue to provide its exporters access to commercial bank financing at subsidized interest rates after entering the EC.

Processing

The Spanish citrus industry is fresh market oriented with relatively minor quantities of oranges, lemons, and tangerines consumed by the processing sector. The total citrus processing volume in 1985/86 will decline sharply in comparison to a year earlier when juice plants were called upon to utilize quickly a large amount of freeze-damaged oranges. With fruit quality expected to return to normal this season, juice processors anticipate that orange supplies available to them will be reduced significantly.

1/ Based on exchange of 1 ECU=$0.88.

Spanish growers over the past decade have tended to shift their production away from those orange varieties best suited for processing in favor of late-season fruit to extend the fresh export season. At present, there are about 25 orange juice processing facilities in Spain. However, 40 percent of these plants reportedly have an installed processing capacity sufficient to process only 300 tons or less of fruit per day. More than one-half of Spain's orange juice output is exported, mostly to other countries in Western Europe.

Juice processors anticipate that membership in the EC will stimulate the growth of their industry. The EC duty assessed against all Spanish citrus juices will be phased out gradually over a 7-year period with complete removal set for January 1, 1993. Under the terms of accession, the Spanish industry will be eligible to receive EC subsidies for the processing of up to 30,000 tons of white oranges and 7,600 tons of blood oranges. During the first six years of EC membership, EC aid will be the same as that granted to other EC processors minus any difference between the price paid to growers for fruit in other EC countries and the price paid to Spanish growers. By the seventh year of the transition period, aid to Spanish processors will be identical to that granted to other EC processors. In 1985/86 EC aid received by Italian orange juice processors--the primary recipients of the EC's citrus processing subsidies--will range from $58 per ton to $114 per ton of fruit processed. While Spain is likely to produce larger amounts of orange juice in the near future because of EC membership, orange processing volumes are not expected to expand sharply due to a continued exphasis on the fresh market and stiff price competition from other suppliers to the European juice market.

The lemon processing sector in Spain traditionally has absorbed all fruit discarded by export packing houses. As is true for oranges, EC membership will bring Spain's lemon processing industry certain benefits. EC subsidies are to be granted to 26,000 tons of lemons processed in Spain under a formula similar to that described for oranges. The EC aid fixed for Italian lemon processors during the current 1985/86 season is approximately $106 per ton. EC processing subsidies, the gradual elimination of the EC duty levied against Spanish lemon juice, the entry into production of new orchards, and the relatively inelastic nature of fresh demand all will be factors in support of an upward trend in the volume of lemons processed in Spain through the early 1990's.

Spanish tangerine processors rely on the availability of the satsuma variety, with about one-third of the crop being used for canned segments. In recent years, European consumers have expressed a preference for clementine-type tangerines and, as a result, Spanish grower returns for satsumas have suffered. A shift away from satsuma production in favor of clementines has begun in Spain which, if continued, could lead to fruit supply problems for the canned satsuma industry. Nearly 95 percent of this year's canned satsuma output will be exported, mainly to the EC and the United States. While the EC accession agreement with Spain makes no specific provisions for assistance to Spanish canned satsuma producers, the industry anticipates that it gradually will obtain economic benefits which will allow it to gain a greater share of the EC market while at the same time increasing sales to the United States.

David R. Tallent (202) 382-8897

TABLE 1

TOTAL CITRUS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1983/84 TO 1985/86 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION 1983/84	PRODUCTION 1984/85	PRODUCTION FORECAST 1985/86	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT 1983/84	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT 1984/85	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT FORECAST 1985/86	FRUIT PROCESSED 1983/84	FRUIT PROCESSED 1984/85	FRUIT PROCESSED FORECAST 1985/86
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	341	284	301	243	200	198	56	40	43
Egypt	1,556	1,406	1,458	183	159	200	10	10	11
Gaza 2/	159	167	160	131	120	115	7	9	7
Greece	945	990	877	217	325	277	124	191	186
Israel	1,529	1,424	1,382	600	539	552	824	800	739
Italy	3,677	2,984	3,265	270	344	356	879	755	960
Lebanon	295	300	305	100	105	105	0	0	0
Morocco	1,017	960	1,095	526	542	558	146	145	146
Spain	3,890	2,659	3,375	2,361	1,486	2,015	316	427	333
Turkey	1,229	1,255	1,143	259	220	177	148	162	147
Subtotal	14,638	12,429	13,361	4,890	4,040	4,553	2,510	2,539	2,572
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba	600	605	605	383	365	345	70	110	120
Japan	3,624	2,672	3,289	28	21	28	799	352	701
Mexico	2,093	1,673	2,208	43	31	38	499	207	415
United States 3/	9,795	9,501	10,405	795	773	857	6,517	6,334	7,106
Subtotal	16,112	14,451	16,507	1,249	1,190	1,268	7,885	7,003	8,342
Total Northern Hemisphere	30,750	26,880	29,868	6,139	5,230	5,821	10,395	9,542	10,914
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	1,150	1,223	---	77	98	---	352	387	---
Australia	559	533	---	35	34	---	318	303	---
Brazil	10,489	11,079	---	65	64	---	7,196	7,726	---
Chile	127	143	---	1	2	---	0	0	---
South Africa 4/	620	650	---	374	439	---	150	119	---
Uruguay	133	134	---	31	32	---	3	3	---
Total Southern Hemisphere	13,078	13,762	---	583	669	---	8,019	8,538	---
GRAND TOTAL	43,828	40,642	29,868	6,722	5,899	5,821	18,414	18,080	10,914

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. 2/ Exports do not include shipments to the West Bank. 3/ Exports do not include the category "Other Citrus " which consists of bergamots, kumquats, and other non-identified varieties. 4/ Includes Swaziland.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

January 1986

Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

TABLE 2

SWEET ORANGES: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1983/84 TO 1985/86 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION 1983/84	PRODUCTION 1984/85	PRODUCTION FORECAST: 1985/86	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT 1983/84	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT 1984/85	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT FORECAST: 1985/86	FRUIT PROCESSED 1983/84	FRUIT PROCESSED 1984/85	FRUIT PROCESSED FORECAST 1985/86
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	194	147	158	127	107	98	30	22	24
Egypt	1,243	1,182	1,200	183	159	200	7	7	7
Gaza 2/ 3/	135	140	135	115	105	100	3	3	3
Greece	691	775	650	158	245	200	90	165	160
Israel	962	880	850	403	366	380	511	477	430
Italy	2,299	1,865	2,000	142	150	150	514	500	600
Lebanon	200	220	215	60	65	65	---	---	---
Morocco 4/	747	686	758	393	403	401	131	121	125
Spain	2,077	1,365	1,890	1,103	562	1,000	120	230	130
Turkey	730	760	700	66	53	40	100	110	100
Subtotal	9,278	8,020	8,556	2,750	2,215	2,634	1,506	1,635	1,579
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba	385	390	390	256	240	220	50	90	100
Japan	60	59	66	---	---	---	1	1	1
Mexico	1,300	950	1,500	7	3	3	320	50	275
United States 5/	6,691	6,228	7,289	368	407	440	4,965	4,481	5,450
Subtotal	8,436	7,627	9,245	631	650	663	5,336	4,622	5,826
Total Northern Hemisphere	17,714	15,647	15,647	3,381	2,865	3,297	6,842	6,257	7,405
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	500	600	---	33	36	---	100	120	---
Australia	459	436	---	29	28	---	272	261	---
Brazil	9,588	10,200	---	60	60	---	7,162	7,692	---
Chile	69	73	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa 2/ 6/	491	491	---	286	332	---	120	79	---
Uruguay	60	64	---	20	20	---	3	3	---
Total Southern Hemisphere	11,167	11,864	---	428	476	---	7,657	8,155	---
GRAND TOTAL	28,881	27,511	15,647	3,809	3,341	3,297	14,499	14,412	7,405

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. 2/ Includes tangerines. 3/ Exports do not include shipments to the West Bank. 4/ Includes some tangerines. 5/ includes temples. 6/ Includes some fruit produced in Swaziland, Botswana, and Mozambique which is marketed through the south Agrican Citrus Board.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

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Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

TABLE 3

TANGERINES: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1983/84 TO 1985/86 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION 1983/84	PRODUCTION 1984/85	PRODUCTION FORECAST 1985/86	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT 1983/84	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT 1984/85	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT FORECAST 1985/86	FRUIT PROCESSED 1983/84	FRUIT PROCESSED 1984/85	FRUIT PROCESSED FORECAST 1985/86
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	3	4	3	1	---	---	---	---	---
Egypt	106	104	105	---	---	---	3	3	4
Gaza 2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece	58	51	52	1	1	2	2	2	1
Israel	104	99	110	26	33	40	55	41	45
Italy	470	360	450	9	3	5	20	15	20
Lebanon	35	30	35	20	20	20	---	---	---
Morocco 3/	243	244	306	131	136	154	12	23	20
Spain	1,263	947	1,000	881	688	700	156	137	140
Turkey	230	219	210	52	46	40	18	19	20
Subtotal	2,512	2,058	2,271	1,121	927	961	266	240	250
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba	20	25	25	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan 4/	3,239	2,344	2,923	28	21	28	771	325	670
Mexico	112	67	123	17	7	12	11	5	12
United States 5/	336	273	263	10	16	15	147	125	120
Subtotal	3,707	2,709	3,334	55	44	55	929	455	802
Total Northern Hemisphere	6,219	4,767	5,605	1,176	971	1,016	1,195	695	1,052
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	190	250	---	3	4	---	2	2	---
Australia	30	31	---	4	4	---	3	3	---
Brazil 6/	530	510	---	5	4	---	---	---	---
Chile	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa 2/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uruguay	38	38	---	3	3	---	---	---	---
Total Southern Hemisphere	788	829	---	15	15	---	5	5	---
GRAND TOTAL	7,007	5,596	5,605	1,191	986	1,016	1,200	700	1,052

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. 2/ Tangeringe production is small and is included with oranges. 3/ Clementines only. 4/ Mainly satsumas (also called mandarin or unshu mikan), but also including mandarin hybrids. 5/ Includes tangelos, which accounts for about half of combined tangerine and tangelo production. 6/ State of Sao Paulo only, which apparently accounts for over one-half of Brazil's production. The 80,000-200,000 tons of tangerines which are processed are included in the orange table.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

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Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

TABLE 4

LEMONS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1983/84 TO 1985/86 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION 1983/84	PRODUCTION 1984/85	PRODUCTION FORECAST 1985/86	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT 1983/84	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT 1984/85	EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT FORECAST 1985/86	FRUIT PROCESSED 1983/84	FRUIT PROCESSED 1984/85	FRUIT PROCESSED FORECAST 1985/86
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	45	42	45	37	23	32	7	4	4
Egypt	1	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza 2/	11	12	14	9	10	12	---	---	---
Greece	188	155	166	58	79	75	29	19	20
Israel	59	60	60	25	22	22	20	29	29
Italy	855	710	765	118	190	200	300	200	300
Lebanon	40	30	35	15	15	15	---	---	---
Morocco	15	18	18	1	2	2	1	---	---
Spain	523	325	450	367	225	300	30	50	50
Turkey	230	240	200	123	103	80	22	25	20
Subtotal	1,967	1,593	1,754	753	669	738	409	327	423
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Japan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico	3	3	3	---	---	---	3	3	3
United States	732	889	748	153	149	140	334	484	360
Subtotal	735	892	751	153	149	140	337	487	363
Total Northern Hemisphere	2,702	2,485	2,505	906	818	878	746	814	786
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	320	360	---	18	34	---	180	200	---
Australia 3/	40	37	---	2	2	---	25	22	---
Brazil 4/	16	16	---	---	---	---	16	16	---
Chile	58	70	---	1	2	---	---	---	---
South Africa	46	52	---	28	36	---	13	11	---
Uruguay	25	23	---	5	6	---	---	---	---
Total Southern Hemisphere	505	558	---	54	80	---	234	249	---
GRAND TOTAL	3,207	3,043	2,505	960	898	878	980	1,063	786

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in late summer and extends through the spring. This Corresponds roughly to August-June in the Northern Hemisphere and February-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere harvest occurs entirely in the second year shown. 2/ Exports do not include shipments to the West Bank. 3/ Includes small amount of limes. 4/ State of Sao Paulo only.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

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Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

TABLE 5

GRAPEFRUIT: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1983/84 TO 1985/86 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	1983/84	1984/85	FORECAST 1985/86	1983/84	1984/85	FORECAST 1985/86	1983/84	1984/85	FORECAST 1985/86
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus	98	89	93	77	69	67	19	14	15
Egypt	3	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza 2/	13	15	11	7	5	3	4	6	4
Greece	4	5	5	---	---	---	1	3	3
Israel	402	383	360	146	118	110	238	253	235
Italy	8	9	10	1	1	1	---	---	---
Lebanon	20	20	20	5	5	5	---	---	---
Morocco	5	5	6	---	---	---	2	1	1
Spain	13	8	12	6	6	5	1	1	1
Turkey	25	21	20	18	18	17	2	1	1
Subtotal	591	557	539	260	222	208	267	279	260
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba	150	145	145	118	115	115	20	20	20
Japan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Mexico	78	53	82	3	3	3	35	19	35
United States	1,974	2,038	2,030	262	199	260	1,046	1,219	1,150
Subtotal	2,202	2,236	2,257	383	317	378	1,101	1,258	1,205
Total Northern Hemisphere	2,793	2,793	2,796	643	539	586	1,368	1,537	1,465
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina	140	13	---	23	24	---	70	65	---
Australia	30	29	---	---	---	---	18	17	---
Brazil	35	35	---	---	---	---	18	18	---
Chile	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa 3/	83	107	---	60	71	---	17	29	---
Uruguay	10	9	---	3	3	---	---	---	---
Total Southern Hemisphere	298	193	---	86	98	---	123	129	---
GRAND TOTAL	3,091	2,986	2,796	729	637	586	1,491	1,666	1,465

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown. 2/ Exports do not include shipments to the West Bank. 3/ Includes some fruit produced in Swaziland, Botswana, and Mozambique which is marketed through the South African Citrus Board.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for all other countries.

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Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreign Production Estimates Division, FAS/USDA

TABLE 6

OTHER CITRUS: PRODUCTION, EXPORTS, AND PROCESSING IN SELECTED COUNTRIES, 1983/84 TO 1985/86 1/
(1,000 METRIC TONS)

COUNTRY	PRODUCTION			EXPORTS OF FRESH FRUIT			FRUIT PROCESSED		
	1983/84	1984/85	FORECAST: 1985/86	1983/84	1984/85	FORECAST: 1985/86	1983/84	1984/85	FORECAST 1985/86
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
MEDITERRANEAN BASIN									
Cyprus....................	1	2	2	1	1	1	---	---	---
Egypt 2/..................	203	117	150	---	---	---	---	---	---
Gaza......................	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Greece 3/.................	4	4	4	---	---	---	2	2	2
Israel....................	2	2	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Italy 4/..................	45	40	40	---	---	---	45	40	40
Lebanon...................	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Morocco...................	7	7	7	1	1	1	---	---	---
Spain 5/..................	14	14	23	4	5	10	9	9	12
Turkey 5/.................	14	15	13	---	---	---	6	7	6
Subtotal..................	290	201	241	6	7	12	62	58	60
OTHER NORTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Cuba 2/...................	45	45	45	9	10	10	---	---	---
Japan 6/..................	325	269	300	---	---	---	27	26	30
Mexico 7/.................	600	600	500	16	18	20	130	130	90
United States 7/..........	62	73	75	2	2	2	25	25	26
Subtotal..................	1,032	987	920	27	30	32	182	181	146
Total Northern Hemisphere...	1,322	1,188	1,161	33	37	44	244	239	206
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE									
Argentina.................	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Australia.................	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Brazil 8/.................	320	318	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Chile.....................	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
South Africa..............	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Uruguay...................	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Total Southern Hemisphere...	320	318	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
GRAND TOTAL...............	1,642	1,506	1,161	33	37	44	244	239	206

--Indicates zero, negligible, or not available.

1/ Crop year refers to harvest and marketing period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs entirely during the second year shown.. 2/ Mostly limes but some sour oranges and other varieties. 3/ Citrons and sour oranges. 4/ Mostly bergamots. 5/ Sour oranges. 6/ Summer oranges (natsu mikan or natsu daidai, a hybrid of mandarin with sour orange or pomelo). 7/ Limes 8/ Limes, State of Sao Paulo only, which apparently accounts for roughly 80 percent of Brazil's lime production. Small amount of lemons is included with Brazilian limes.

SOURCE: Crop Reporting Board and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Census for United States. Reports from U.S. Agricultural Counselors and Attaches or USDA estimates for a l other countries.

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Horticultural and Tropical Products Division, FAS/USDA
Foreion Production Estimates Division. FAS/USDA

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT					
APPLES.........(JUL)	33,784	17,104	86,684	54,569	209,835
CANADA............	1,917	1,540	13,533	10,890	30,861
EC-TEN............	1,330	941	3,419	2,429	8,943
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3,723	1,926	3,925	2,223	9,166
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	13,439	9,761	40,951	31,727	97,249
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	4,291	4,145	12,176	9,494	35,642
HONG KONG........	3,320	2,104	11,064	8,469	29,720
SINGAPORE........	2,057	1,651	7,557	6,200	12,808
MALAYSIA.........	1,507	776	5,394	3,974	12,526
MID. EAST & N. AFR	10,589	156	18,953	1,266	47,747
SAUDI ARABIA.....	7,065	5	12,945	5	28,384
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	3,479	38	5,681	861	15,547
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	2,244	2,302	4,134	4,812	11,195
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	525	434	1,725	1,063	4,528
OTHER.............	17	44	45	159	144
AVOCADOS.......(OCT)	328	125	886	251	6,366
CANADA............	251	96	526	196	2,199
EC-TEN............	11	.	62	22	1,615
FRANCE...........	5	.	6	.	937
UNITED KINGDOM...	6	.	45	22	587
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	4	2	131
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	56	21	128	22	2,146
JAPAN............	54	9	126	10	2,072
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	3
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	10	.	165	.	270
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	9	2	9	3
STRAWBERRIES..(JAN)	135	84	13,457	10,740	13,499
CANADA............	46	36	10,570	8,614	10,581
EC-TEN............	6	.	558	259	574
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	191	75	193
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	69	42	1,989	1,741	1,990
JAPAN............	69	41	1,889	1,671	1,890
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	.	88	16	89
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	3	1	3
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	10	6	53	34	64
OTHER.............	.	.	5	.	5
CHERRIES,SW&TT(MAY)	23	15	7,257	6,510	7,420
CANADA............	.	.	3,992	2,945	4,105
EC-TEN............	.	.	436	444	436
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	34	20	34
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	17	12	2,765	3,062	2,808
JAPAN............	16	12	1,472	1,610	1,490
HONG KONG........	1	.	1,168	1,243	1,168
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	12	6	14
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	5	.	9	29	14
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	3	9	6	10
GRAPEFRUIT....(SEP)	20,006	19,386	34,745	45,264	198,843
CANADA............	4,195	2,480	10,206	7,062	35,472
EC-TEN............	6,629	8,293	10,694	18,517	51,868
FRANCE...........	3,585	4,192	5,769	9,929	32,071
NETHERLANDS......	2,225	1,341	3,447	4,511	14,067
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	257	165	412	586	1,342
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	8,906	8,447	13,356	19,097	106,907
JAPAN............	8,577	8,229	12,823	18,666	103,057
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	36
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	15	.	53	1	3,167
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	3	1	25	1	52
LEMONS.........(AUG)	11,453	11,176	39,634	36,422	149,053
EC-TEN............	107	.	180	.	10,328
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	52	.	87	35	892
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	10,245	10,353	36,121	34,482	125,032
JAPAN............	9,110	9,333	33,633	32,848	114,554
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	2	.
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	19	35	685
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	.	17	4	48
OTHER.............	.	.	.	.	17
LIMES..........(APR)	156	119	1,384	1,518	2,214
CANADA............	105	92	1,110	1,285	1,852
EC-TEN............	44	10	175	81	217
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	15	.	16
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	4	17	41	31	46
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	2	.	42
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	4	.	40	121	40
ORANGES.......(NOV)	26,589	21,676	26,589	21,676	407,466
CANADA............	13,006	8,161	13,006	8,161	125,199
EC-TEN............	.	68	.	68	8,903
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	27	.	27	309
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	13,496	13,357	13,496	13,357	271,764
HONG KONG........	6,039	8,042	6,039	8,042	112,980
JAPAN............	5,396	3,148	5,396	3,148	111,490
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	33
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	61	54	61	54	954
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	25	[illegible]	25	8	300
OTHER.............	.	.	.	.	3

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
GRAPES........(JUN)	7,239	9,703	92,372	79,362	106,273
CANADA............	2,174	2,650	73,891	54,436	80,784
EC-TEN............	.	53	329	279	359
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	102	452	110	473	282
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	3,445	5,184	15,109	21,540	19,082
HONG KONG........	1,550	2,980	7,436	12,936	8,844
SINGAPORE........	571	735	3,247	3,448	3,628
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	473	500	1,599	1,677	2,749
JAPAN............	650	526	1,239	1,377	1,939
MID. EAST & N. AFR	509	37	675	247	69[illegible]
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	764	1,058	1,661	1,908	3,733
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	246	266	591	450	1,329
OTHER.............	.	3	6	28	6
PEARS.........(JUL)	4,946	2,765	14,556	12,155	27,180
CANADA............	1,021	1,297	8,763	8,763	14,300
EC-TEN............	.	35	.	39	201
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1,451	938	1,530	1,218	2,524
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	131	129	188	356	295
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1,567	19	2,257	500	6,289
SAUDI ARABIA.....	1,214	.	1,418	.	3,109
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	343	19	772	321	2,337
KUWAIT...........	10	.	28	99	744
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	751	286	1,595	1,174	3,151
MEXICO...........	147	116	655	759	1,813
PANAMA...........	84	131	405	246	694
BRAZIL...........	502	18	502	121	559
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	24	50	223	91	418
OTHER.............	.	10	.	16	.
PRUNES/PLUMS..(JAN)	363	45	26,622	19,922	26,659
CANADA............	218	.	16,756	10,426	16,756
EC-TEN............	23	8	496	272	496
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	243	170	243
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	42	.	8,273	8,585	8,274
HONG KONG........	17	.	5,441	6,643	5,441
SINGAPORE........	.	.	1,465	734	1,465
MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	.	55	54	55
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	40	26	621	340	626
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	36	11	178	73	209
OTHER.............	.	.	1	1	1
KIWIFRUIT.....(OCT)	310	1,358	333	1,546	5,251
CANADA............	135	139	158	254	847
EC-TEN............	90	708	90	708	1,580
NETHERLANDS......	.	455	.	455	1,038
GERMANY, FED. REP	.	57	.	57	309
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	75	.	75	482
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	85	436	86	502	2,314
JAPAN............	51	409	51	461	1,856
AUSTRALIA........	25	.	25	.	402
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	7	25
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	0	.	0	0	3
CANNED FRUIT					
CHERRIES,MARAC(JUL)	139	136	911	640	1,872
CANADA............	39	9	126	76	216
EC-TEN............	1	.	15	37	34
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	14	17	26	54	61
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	60	61	429	350	1,138
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	19	1	129	108	360
HONG KONG........	24	5	99	128	312
SINGAPORE........	9	17	49	42	152
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	.	18	14	37	124
MID. EAST & N. AFR	6	0	34	23	76
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	10	28	226	49	272
VENEZUELA........	2	.	173	.	173
PANAMA...........	8	27	32	41	45
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	9	20	52	50	75
OTHER.............	.	.	2	.	2
CHERRIES,SW&TT(JUL)	119	151	808	991	1,988
CANADA............	12	.	124	114	240
EC-TEN............	2	44	16	82	45
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	7	14	40	52	98
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	87	88	573	702	1,453
JAPAN............	54	29	261	152	653
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	19	59	226	478	563
MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	5	37	21	121
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	4	.	13	16	27
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	2	.	4	4	4
PEACHES.......(JUN)	1,106	1,175	7,762	5,838	11,431
CANADA............	547	112	3,747	2,051	4,910
EC-TEN............	6	36	117	151	152
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	14	267	603	550
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	443	925	2,874	2,326	4,340
JAPAN............	97	721	1,552	1,205	2,318
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	165	81	511	371	610
MID. EAST & N. AFR	10	40	307	231	569
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	83	42	378	429	781
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	14	6	72	47	129
PEARS.........(JUN)	189	47	623	357	1,126
EC-TEN............	16	10	46	23	74

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
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(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	.	7	143	56
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	51	18	145	59	349
T TER PACIFIC IS.	29	.	57	.	157
INDONESIA.........	[illegible]	3	16	3	60
JAPAN.............	7	14	24	29	43
MID. EAST & N. AFR	55	15	168	64	269
SAUDI ARABIA......	36	2	115	39	156
EGYPT.............	16	.	16	.	41
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	8	4	66	39	137
PANAMA............	3	2	17	16	52
VENEZUELA.........	.	.	.	.	31
MEXICO............	3	.	26	3	27
COSTA RICA........	.	.	20	18	23
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	45	.	146	7	191
DOMINICAN REPUBLI	38	.	96	.	113
BERMUDA...........	3	.	17	5	27
LW & WW ISLANDS..	.	.	7	2	20
PINEAPPLES....(JUN)	549	394	5,248	3,662	9,433
CANADA............	292	200	3,772	2,033	6,014
EC-TEN............	77	49	822	566	1,570
NETHERLANDS.......	14	42	223	298	608
GERMANY, FED. REP	26	.	159	117	435
UNITED KINGDOM....	20	2	164	19	199
ITALY.............	14	.	164	77	196
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	14	37	86	385	384
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	40	92	193	566	507
MID. EAST & N. AFR	76	1	106	34	582
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	23	.	52	24	74
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	27	14	130	54	215
OTHER.............	.	.	87	.	87
MIXED FRUIT...(JUN)	2,086	1,423	12,696	8,522	21,114
CANADA............	550	451	4,903	2,281	7,853
EC-TEN............	1	54	256	147	334
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	89	14	992	322	1,471
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	634	602	4,240	3,914	6,639
JAPAN.............	181	172	1,205	986	2,125
HONG KONG.........	122	175	1,079	1,310	1,560
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	122	97	615	498	867
MID. EAST & N. AFR	495	147	1,069	497	1,804
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	202	107	796	823	1,624
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	65	49	421	537	1,346
OTHER.............	.	.	19	2	44
DRIED FRUIT					
RAISINS........(AUG)	4,725	7,411	21,864	26,310	59,423
EC-TEN............	1,055	2,157	6,462	7,358	17,519
UNITED KINGDOM....	179	836	1,251	2,745	6,295
GERMANY, FED. REP	428	444	1,817	1,870	4,158
NETHERLANDS.......	140	430	1,314	1,058	2,846
DENMARK...........	174	319	1,030	1,305	2,433
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	280	376	4,413	4,767	7,653
SWEDEN............	103	212	2,181	2,355	3,743
NORWAY............	104	49	938	1,069	1,837
FINLAND...........	56	70	1,116	1,075	1,462
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,554	2,695	7,833	9,362	25,656
JAPAN.............	1,703	1,630	5,314	6,480	17,270
MID. EAST & N. AFR	92	677	350	978	2,601
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	421	1,081	663	1,389	1,971
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	59	81	166	193	376
OTHER.............	.	43	.	134	409
PRUNES.........(AUG)	3,571	3,755	19,234	18,414	46,646
EC-TEN............	1,348	1,423	9,244	7,593	19,516
ITALY.............	154	615	3,251	3,544	6,554
GERMANY, FED. REP	514	345	2,116	1,837	4,713
UNITED KINGDOM....	304	142	1,100	824	3,216
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	693	515	4,500	4,659	8,221
FINLAND...........	71	120	1,616	1,519	2,272
SWEDEN............	110	112	815	1,106	2,239
SPAIN.............	387	161	1,198	1,210	1,564
NORWAY............	77	60	505	480	1,171
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	907	738	3,407	3,721	11,282
JAPAN.............	524	487	2,338	2,731	8,558
MID. EAST & N. AFR	28	78	113	169	3,685
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	330	795	588	1,210	1,313
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	54	89	205	209	366
OTHER.............	.	.	206	7	207
FRUIT JUICE(1000 GAL SINGLE STR. EQUIV.)					
GRPFRT, SS....(DEC)	90	78	1,742	1,564	1,742
CANADA............	67	16	290	205	290
EC-TEN............	.	31	632	385	632
ITALY.............	.	3	313	25	313
FRANCE............	.	28	278	264	278
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	1	13	1	13
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	13	6	359	339	359
JAPAN.............	4	1	221	166	221
HONG KONG.........	2	2	62	54	62
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	22	310	565	310
SAUDI ARABIA......	.	2	152	245	152
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	.	15	87	265	87
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	0	4	2	4

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	11	3	134	64	134
OTHER.............	.	.	.	1	.
ORANGE, SS....(DEC)	273	462	5,209	6,264	5,209
CANADA............	66	55	806	1,002	806
EC-TEN............	86	122	1,518	959	1,518
FRANCE............	86	122	1,419	932	1,419
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	0	2	59	8	59
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	58	39	715	704	715
JAPAN.............	23	17	224	227	224
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	3	.	148	106	148
INDONESIA.........	17	9	121	202	121
HONG KONG.........	2	6	92	90	92
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	218	1,311	3,238	1,311
SAUDI ARABIA......	.	186	591	2,763	591
UNITED ARAB EMIRA	.	18	509	322	509
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	2	2	91	37	91
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	57	24	691	310	691
NETHL. ANTILLES..	5	11	225	90	225
LW & WW ISLANDS..	11	2	141	92	141
BAHAMAS...........	19	4	107	20	107
BERMUDA...........	17	2	86	35	86
OTHER.............	4	.	18	5	18
GRPFRT, FC....(DEC)	713	604	12,478	10,842	12,478
CANADA............	233	205	3,513	3,389	3,513
EC-TEN............	362	193	3,872	1,385	3,872
GERMANY, FED. REP	310	187	2,096	1,071	2,096
UNITED KINGDOM....	50	6	1,093	190	1,093
NETHERLANDS.......	.	.	572	119	572
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	26	8	484	264	484
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	86	196	3,530	5,318	3,530
JAPAN.............	94	171	3,396	5,166	3,396
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	826	406	826
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	2	1	213	49	213
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	4	.	39	31	39
OTHER.............	.	.	1	.	1
ORANGE, FC....(DEC)	3,718	2,668	64,874	46,322	64,874
CANADA............	2,320	1,335	30,202	22,842	30,202
EC-TEN............	622	305	13,392	5,569	13,392
NETHERLANDS.......	.	138	4,168	1,675	4,168
GERMANY, FED. REP	93	34	3,759	1,272	3,759
UNITED KINGDOM....	231	50	2,859	956	2,859
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	221	405	3,558	3,226	3,558
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	275	319	9,501	7,406	9,501
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	45	73	1,946	1,993	1,946
AUSTRALIA.........	.	.	1,716	.	1,716
NEW ZEALAND.......	.	112	1,207	1,034	1,207
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	9	13	1,167	775	1,167
HONG KONG.........	126	61	1,122	1,194	1,122
MID. EAST & N. AFR	13	16	1,961	2,063	1,961
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	197	236	5,028	4,292	5,028
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	70	53	1,232	914	1,232
OTHER.............	.	.	.	10	.
GRPFRT, CNF...(DEC)	45	134	2,057	1,496	2,057
CANADA............	10	115	1,369	858	1,369
EC-TEN............	4	5	58	65	58
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	5	5	5
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	5	11	370	328	370
JAPAN.............	.	.	244	26	244
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	.	.	76	20	76
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	1	72	168	72
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	2	22	10	22
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	25	1	151	57	151
OTHER.............	.	.	9	6	9
ORANGE, CNF...(DEC)	377	200	4,429	3,559	4,429
CANADA............	32	.	487	164	487
EC-TEN............	48	21	1,024	496	1,024
UNITED KINGDOM....	.	.	450	152	450
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	1	.	152	7	152
IRELAND...........	.	.	129	94	129
FRANCE............	45	.	125	23	125
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	32	22	342	173	342
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	235	147	1,862	2,137	1,862
MALAYSIA..........	80	53	496	556	496
SINGAPORE.........	94	37	441	393	441
HONG KONG.........	29	1	438	307	438
JAPAN.............	6	47	188	480	188
MID. EAST & N. AFR	8	.	278	158	278
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	4	82	70	82
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	21	6	334	324	334
OTHER.............	.	.	20	37	20
FRESH VEGETABLES					
ASPARAGUS......(OCT)	30	.	55	2	8,504
CANADA............	12	.	12	2	6,799
EC-TEN............	18	.	19	.	283
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	0	.	83
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	.	.	20	.	1,058
JAPAN.............	.	.	20	.	905
HONG KONG.........	.	.	.	.	140
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	.	278

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COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
LETTUCE.......(OCT)	12,809	10,567	27,157	20,291	129,337
CANADA.............	11,038	9,819	24,237	18,720	107,927
EC-TEN.............	505	141	893	172	3,024
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	26	76	26	76	465
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	884	234	1,240	811	14,873
HONG KONG........	884	234	1,238	782	14,522
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	4	15	30	36
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	27	93	38	126	516
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	328	178	707	286	2,500
OTHER.............	.	22	.	70	97
ONION.........(OCT)	17,441	5,759	31,960	9,816	95,751
CANADA.............	3,340	2,167	6,968	4,147	37,025
EC-TEN.............	26	12	26	12	1,232
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	13,808	2,646	24,411	4,280	55,071
JAPAN............	13,073	809	21,279	906	43,516
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	.	.	.	.	6,059
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	196	856	376	1,232	1,317
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	71	36	147	71	816
OTHER.............	.	42	32	74	290
POTATOES, TABL(OCT)	1,854	1,357	4,009	2,691	44,408
CANADA.............	1,521	1,139	3,306	1,941	40,260
EC-TEN.............	127	.	127	.	152
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	20	.	20	3
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	39	9	69	236	416
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	16	19	502
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	111	152	310	420	2,123
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	57	37	180	55	948
OTHER.............	.	.	.	.	4
POTATOES, SEED(OCT)	543	18	804	57	4,676
CANADA.............	521	.	711	.	4,257
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2	.	74	40	74
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	80
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	.	222
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	20	18	20	18	43
TOMATOES......(OCT)	7,248	5,746	11,973	10,714	68,094
CANADA.............	7,081	5,652	11,654	10,304	64,406
EC-TEN.............	4	1	7	1	20
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	4	.	4	.	19
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	31	.	34	277	2,748
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	23	34	77	54	230
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	105	51	194	63	651
OTHER.............	.	7	3	13	20
CANNED VEGETABLES					
CORN..........(AUG)	6,139	8,106	20,172	23,090	57,432
EC-TEN.............	3,548	3,867	10,469	10,777	25,662
UNITED KINGDOM...	1,690	1,844	4,573	4,705	9,855
GERMANY, FED. REP	1,250	1,383	3,519	3,570	9,526
FRANCE...........	565	500	1,937	1,883	4,885
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	547	1,062	2,197	2,544	7,128
SWITZERLAND......	321	884	1,408	1,470	4,228
SWEDEN...........	154	74	502	676	1,939
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,887	2,827	6,807	8,846	22,226
JAPAN............	1,305	1,875	4,066	5,165	14,541
HONG KONG........	185	249	733	658	2,616
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	186	320	976	1,218	2,389
MID. EAST & N. AFR	30	40	253	147	748
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	85	259	275	495	1,094
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	36	37	134	129	449
OTHER.............	6	.	6	.	6
TOM./PST&PULP.(JUL)	183	193	1,136	1,155	2,754
CANADA.............	54	99	417	412	1,051
EC-TEN.............	9	3	19	19	33
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	2	4	2	4
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	98	69	501	566	1,174
JAPAN............	66	63	255	308	599
FR PACIFIC ISLAND	6	3	156	156	295
MID. EAST & N. AFR	4	7	47	43	117
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	23	13	53	51	140
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	4	.	93	55	226
OTHER.............	2	.	2	7	9
TOMATO, WHOLE.(JUL)	465	924	2,288	3,404	5,595
CANADA.............	274	46	1,692	639	4,190
EC-TEN.............	.	.	7	.	23
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	19	.	43	136
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	166	853	371	2,609	824
JAPAN............	111	18	186	56	265
HONG KONG........	34	.	68	11	155
AUSTRALIA........	.	.	.	135	140
MID. EAST & N. AFR	3	2	145	43	222
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	2	.	6
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	18	4	67	69	188
OTHER.............	4	.	4	.	6
OTHER PROCESSED VEGETABLES					
CORN/SWEET/FRZ(JUL)	3,063	2,980	12,571	13,438	33,485
EC-TEN.............	350	298	1,604	1,597	4,274

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
UNITED KINGDOM...	275	268	1,270	1,128	3,527
IRELAND..........	32	17	126	180	446
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	76	.	210	74	521
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,460	2,534	9,992	10,926	26,249
JAPAN............	1,749	1,926	7,023	8,693	20,185
AUSTRALIA........	669	543	2,814	1,736	5,490
MID. EAST & N. AFR	24	4	66	19	166
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	70	18	209
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	6	3	37	49	76
FR. FRIES/FRZ.(JUL)	6,351	6,381	23,181	25,001	56,044
EC-TEN.............	.	.	218	234	243
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	.	17	.	35
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	6,207	6,250	22,026	24,078	54,028
JAPAN............	5,557	5,580	18,766	20,655	46,035
MID. EAST & N. AFR	55	65	329	380	528
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	1	92	32	159
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	82	62	412	137	722
OTHER.............	.	.	.	10	.
POTATO/FRZ OTH(JUL)	475	707	3,679	2,531	8,949
CANADA.............	122	225	613	1,085	2,626
EC-TEN.............	.	22	17	25	54
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	1	.	1	.
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	337	375	2,159	1,289	5,096
JAPAN............	319	315	2,034	1,108	4,764
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	521	.	521
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	2	.	14	5	171
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	19	94	355	126	480
OTHER.............	.	.	.	.	1
GARLIC/DRD/DEH(JAN)	411	386	3,311	2,164	3,619
CANADA.............	50	62	594	536	680
EC-TEN.............	120	92	992	761	1,096
GERMANY, FED. REP	64	32	385	287	420
UNITED KINGDOM...	42	36	284	281	304
FRANCE...........	7	.	147	33	147
NETHERLANDS......	6	8	79	65	113
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	20	14	203	159	211
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	152	20	627	267	648
JAPAN............	111	10	328	73	333
AUSTRALIA........	40	10	276	162	290
MID. EAST & N. AFR	26	.	309	72	333
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	40	194	432	283	486
VENEZUELA........	39	189	397	253	450
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	3	.	72	47	72
OTHER.............	.	5	92	41	93
ONIONS/DRD/DEH(JAN)	1,349	1,052	15,535	14,102	17,197
CANADA.............	194	199	2,431	2,070	2,564
EC-TEN.............	436	450	6,587	6,317	7,280
UNITED KINGDOM...	218	216	2,920	2,664	3,240
GERMANY, FED. REP	80	73	2,213	1,914	2,425
NETHERLANDS......	58	71	724	985	852
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	170	99	2,089	2,048	2,232
SWITZERLAND......	14	3	596	607	641
SWEDEN...........	54	49	536	531	569
SPAIN............	33	40	486	437	506
NORWAY...........	42	7	246	244	271
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	432	295	3,528	3,256	4,162
JAPAN............	247	204	2,017	1,807	2,567
AUSTRALIA........	174	43	999	1,079	1,045
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	.	9	34	19
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	112	9	355	185	363
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	5	.	367	120	370
OTHER.............	.	.	168	72	215
POTATO/FLAKES.(OCT)	1,260	668	1,929	1,241	12,976
EC-TEN.............	76	35	163	53	321
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	.	4	23	4	153
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1,086	587	1,486	1,066	11,443
JAPAN............	1,058	505	1,351	875	10,670
MID. EAST & N. AFR	18	.	18	.	37
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	1	.	242
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	.	0	.	16
OTHER.............	.	.	52	.	55
POTATO/GRANULE(OCT)	138	168	283	396	2,465
EC-TEN.............	.	.	.	.	324
UNITED KINGDOM...	.	.	.	.	324
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	34	71	110	234	895
SWEDEN...........	34	71	110	234	895
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	87	92	152	158	1,145
JAPAN............	79	85	139	145	1,099
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	5
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	17	5	19	5	81
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	3	.	15
POTATO/DRD/DEH(OCT)	239	289	458	628	4,182
CANADA.............	125	101	296	214	2,628
EC-TEN.............	19	.	40	2	362
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	.	1	.	22
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	94	188	116	313	772
JAPAN............	77	107	99	229	638
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	55	21
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	.	.	.	.	9

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
OTHER............	-	-	4	-	43
TREE NUTS					
ALMONDS,UNSHLD(JUL)	450	741	1,487	2,450	5,019
EC-TEN...........	94	40	99	208	362
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	62	0	127
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	37	7	171	54	292
MID. EAST & N. AFR	36	163	94	293	924
EGYPT...........	-	-	-	-	550
SAUDI ARABIA.....	-	43	41	72	136
KUWAIT..........	16	41	16	99	120
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	52	62	225	374	448
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	2	9	2	13	15
OTHER............	206	347	717	1,180	2,611
INDIA...........	206	347	717	1,174	2,611
PECANS,UNSHLD.(OCT)	58	91	217	174	854
CANADA...........	45	19	108	58	338
EC-TEN...........	10	72	97	102	388
UNITED KINGDOM...	-	69	59	88	185
GERMANY, FED. REP	-	4	-	4	126
NETHERLANDS......	-	-	25	9	51
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	1	12	1
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	1	-	2	-	8
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	-	2	6
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	2	-	9	1	102
MEXICO..........	-	-	7	-	99
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	-	-	-	-	7
OTHER............	-	-	-	-	5
WALNUTS,UNSHLD(AUG)	13,129	8,674	30,450	36,237	40,368
EC-TEN...........	9,512	6,786	19,996	19,211	24,425
GERMANY, FED. REP	3,579	4,588	6,948	9,137	9,017
NETHERLANDS......	2,450	226	5,880	3,141	6,247
ITALY...........	1,708	640	3,767	3,719	4,139
FRANCE..........	825	747	1,394	1,303	2,786
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2,767	384	8,263	9,271	9,360
SPAIN...........	2,767	301	6,839	7,650	7,881
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	115	84	278	325	725
MID. EAST & N. AFR	29	77	71	156	423
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	143	618	371	5,498	2,587
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	-	10	-	10	50
OTHER............	-	-	-	-	2
PISTACH,UNSHLD(SEP)	156	42	253	182	1,181
EC-TEN...........	41	-	89	21	648
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	-	-	25	-	360
GERMANY, FED. REP	20	-	20	-	131
UNITED KINGDOM...	7	-	9	11	81
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	-	14	1	45
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	93	32	112	78	343
CHINA (MAINLAND).	-	-	-	18	112
AUSTRALIA.......	23	12	33	12	94
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	60	11	60	11	62
JAPAN...........	9	-	17	-	41
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	0	-	10
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	3	-	15	33	47
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	-	-	-	0	-
OTHER............	1	-	2	14	50
ALMONDS,SHLD..(JUL)	11,417	9,411	47,782	63,712	107,308
EC-TEN...........	3,663	4,398	22,310	34,214	44,823
GERMANY, FED. REP	2,036	2,366	13,572	20,104	25,231
UNITED KINGDOM...	297	462	2,658	4,292	6,525
FRANCE..........	803	896	2,944	5,383	6,464
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	829	736	5,649	6,947	9,903
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	2,179	2,148	7,262	7,526	17,038
JAPAN...........	1,479	1,781	4,971	5,485	12,439
AUSTRALIA.......	463	154	1,569	867	2,663
MID. EAST & N. AFR	616	1,122	2,016	2,749	9,455
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	70	560	253	859	475
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	5	1	17	24	23
OTHER............	3,794	67	8,647	9,822	22,852
USSR............	3,672	-	7,983	9,326	21,478
PECANS,SHLD...(OCT)	49	72	125	155	589
CANADA...........	43	32	82	74	321
EC-TEN...........	4	39	25	45	108
GERMANY, FED. REP	1	20	1	20	35
DENMARK.........	-	-	8	-	34
UNITED KINGDOM...	-	1	3	7	21
FRANCE..........	4	-	11	-	11
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	13	34	95
SWEDEN..........	-	-	-	-	50
SWITZERLAND......	-	-	13	34	25
NORWAY..........	-	-	-	-	16
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	0	0	2	2	26
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	2	-	3
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	0	-	1	-	35
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	1	1	1	1
WALNUTS,SHLD..(AUG)	1,426	1,054	3,119	4,895	5,789
EC-TEN...........	485	249	1,186	1,212	1,852
GERMANY, FED. REP	31	27	439	323	959
ITALY...........	440	144	598	698	654

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	377	224	837	2,262	1,156
SPAIN...........	330	182	698	2,112	897
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	367	252	661	791	1,781
AUSTRALIA.......	311	125	453	487	809
JAPAN...........	53	89	165	169	790
MID. EAST & N. AFR	23	60	30	107	173
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	102	175	144	187	258
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	5	0	6	0	13
OTHER............	1	16	1	17	18
PISTACHIO,SHLD(SEP)	19	7	57	43	306
CANADA...........	4	4	22	18	67
EC-TEN...........	-	-	4	-	25
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	-	-	3	-
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	13	3	21	22	134
JAPAN...........	13	-	20	-	123
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	4	-	4
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	2	-	7	-	76
MEXICO..........	-	-	5	-	70
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	-	-	0	-	0
OTHER............	-	-	-	-	0
ALMONDS,PREP..(JUL)	1,882	3,201	9,681	15,196	20,767
EC-TEN...........	1,159	2,161	6,578	10,956	12,983
GERMANY, FED. REP	457	1,122	3,292	5,338	6,280
FRANCE..........	414	580	1,577	2,340	2,723
UNITED KINGDOM...	144	172	948	916	2,484
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	103	185	774	1,150	1,826
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	484	610	1,514	2,292	3,996
JAPAN...........	379	498	1,114	1,729	2,954
MID. EAST & N. AFR	48	120	215	233	427
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	5	14	29	37	51
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	0	21	2	23
OTHER............	2	45	95	95	756
HOPS					
HOPS..........(SEP)	77	102	585	135	2,679
CANADA...........	4	-	4	-	743
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	-	1	-	1	293
JAPAN...........	-	-	-	-	253
PHILIPPINES......	-	1	-	1	40
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	65	81	570	101	1,428
BRAZIL..........	65	81	303	101	897
MEXICO..........	-	-	267	-	269
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	1	10	11	13	20
OTHER............	-	10	-	20	196
HOPS EXTRACT..(SEP)	978	262	1,140	684	2,414
EC-TEN...........	96	-	201	16	403
NETHERLANDS......	6	-	75	-	229
GERMANY, FED. REP	32	-	34	14	68
IRELAND.........	58	-	58	-	58
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	3	-	3	-	3
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	23	29	40	43	154
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	841	210	874	570	1,638
MEXICO..........	640	157	656	368	798
COLOMBIA........	-	32	-	112	271
ECUADOR.........	178	-	178	-	207
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	0	0	2	3	4
OTHER............	5	-	8	26	131
WINE (1000 GALLONS)					
GRAPE WINES...(JAN)	384	609	5,626	5,375	5,975
CANADA...........	169	294	2,701	2,439	2,862
EC-TEN...........	43	92	1,345	1,137	1,378
UNITED KINGDOM...	33	57	980	721	1,005
BELGIUM LUXEMBOUR	0	12	185	137	187
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	8	2	119	86	129
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	67	71	645	762	713
JAPAN...........	36	55	409	540	445
MID. EAST & N. AFR	-	-	8	6	8
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	13	36	166	172	171
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	84	114	624	744	696
BAHAMAS.........	27	19	197	196	212
NETHL. ANTILLES..	3	34	100	153	120
LW & WW ISLANDS..	6	29	95	162	111
TRINIDAD TOBAGO..	26	-	74	26	74
OTHER............	1	1	18	28	18
ESSENTIAL OILS					
LEMON OIL.....(NOV)	60	42	60	42	913
EC-TEN...........	0	10	0	10	496
UNITED KINGDOM...	-	1	-	1	449
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	-	3	-	3	4
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	48	7	48	7	238
JAPAN...........	1	4	1	4	103
CHINA (TAIWAN)...	44	0	44	0	76
HONG KONG.......	1	0	1	0	24
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	-	1	-	5
LAT. AMER.,EX CARR	1	22	1	22	84
OTHER............	0	-	0	-	2
ORANGE OIL....(NOV)	85	90	85	90	1,719
EC-TEN...........	38	10	38	10	334

U.S. EXPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, TO SELECTED DESTINATIONS
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
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COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
NETHERLANDS	19	1	19	1	131
UNITED KINGDOM	11	1	11	1	93
GERMANY, FED. REP	1	4	1	4	41
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	1	.	1	.	140
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	31	11	31	11	589
JAPAN	19	3	19	3	334
CHINA (MAINLAND).	.	4	.	4	162
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	1
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	1	66	1	66	464
MEXICO	.	66	.	66	432
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	.	.	2
OTHER	4	0	4	0	89
PEPPERMINT OIL(NOV)	97	55	97	55	880
EC-TEN	57	20	57	20	438
UNITED KINGDOM	25	5	25	5	207
GERMANY, FED. REP	10	6	10	6	82
NETHERLANDS	9	0	9	0	47
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	.	2	.	8
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	26	24	26	24	187
JAPAN	22	12	22	12	137
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	2	6	2	6	24

COMMODITY REGION/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
MID. EAST & N. AFR	1	0	1	0	13
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	9	8	9	8	175
MEXICO	3	5	3	5	101
BRAZIL	4	2	4	2	27
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	.	.	1
OTHER	2	0	2	0	26
SPEARMINT OIL.(NOV)	34	61	34	61	360
EC-TEN	12	22	12	22	171
UNITED KINGDOM	11	5	11	5	104
ITALY	.	5	.	5	21
FRANCE	.	11	.	11	20
OTHER WEST EUROPE.	2	1	2	1	7
EAST ASIA & PACIF.	15	33	15	33	104
JAPAN	15	30	15	30	66
KOREA, REPUBLIC O	.	1	.	1	23
HONG KONG	.	1	.	1	12
MID. EAST & N. AFR	.	.	.	.	2
LAT. AMER./EX CARR	3	4	3	4	42
MEXICO	2	3	2	3	31
BRAZIL	1	1	1	1	7
BERMUDA & CARRIB..	.	.	.	.	0
OTHER	0	1	0	1	14

SS: SINGLE STRENGTH FC: FROZEN CONCENTRATE CNF: CONCENTRATED, NOT FROZEN SW: SWEET TT: TART
PST: PASTE DRD/DEH: DRIED/DEHYDRATED FLK: FLAKES GRN: GRANULES

The table showing U.S. Exports of select Horticultural Products has been modified beginning this month. The table now shows table and seed potatoes and potato flakes and potato granules separately. Also, other frozen potatoes, i.e., all except french fries, has been added and canned apricots have been dropped. The marketing year for citrus juice exports has been changed from November/October to December/November. If you have any comments, questions, or suggestions please contact Jonathan Gressel (202) 447-6086.

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
FRESH FRUIT & MELONS					
APPLES......(JUL)	4,490	8,472	27,911	44,478	104,476
CANADA	2,696	5,225	8,973	10,682	32,219
CHILE	.	.	732	361	22,596
NEW ZEALAND	.	.	5,479	12,114	21,934
REP SOUTH AFRIC	.	.	10,825	10,852	15,431
FRANCE	1,752	3,234	1,926	6,061	10,944
BANANAS.....(JAN)	198,285	219,388	2,433,718	2,732,674	2,577,206
COSTA RICA	46,800	37,079	563,474	486,650	585,065
HONDURAS	60,639	36,576	494,557	523,987	537,047
ECUADOR	27,823	52,486	472,358	670,532	499,626
COLOMBIA	32,028	37,072	436,094	394,063	468,925
STRAWBERRIES(OCT)	634	910	651	984	4,646
MEXICO	486	691	491	695	3,354
NEW ZEALAND	126	166	132	167	658
GRAPEFRUIT..(SEP)	602	420	1,520	435	2,321
MEXICO	238	.	1,042	.	1,428
BAHAMAS	363	402	417	402	787
LEMONS......(AUG)	75	852	4,030	10,220	4,778
SPAIN	.	137	3,023	1,773	3,607
CHILE	38	699	890	6,141	909
LIMES........(APR)	2,347	3,413	14,534	23,554	22,894
MEXICO	1,987	2,605	11,476	20,051	18,535
BAHAMAS	336	774	2,509	2,970	3,652
TANG./MANDAR(NOV)	2,076	1,965	2,076	1,965	6,785
MEXICO	2,070	1,950	2,070	1,950	5,346
ORANGES.....(NOV)	1,268	270	1,268	270	22,962
DOMINICAN REPUB	825	181	825	181	4,586
SPAIN	.	16	.	16	3,845
ISRAEL	.	.	.	.	3,730
MOROCCO	.	.	.	.	3,567
JAMAICA	56	60	56	60	3,499
GRAPES......(JUN)	675	108	34,520	29,633	200,734
CHILE	573	.	21,453	4,606	186,288
MANGOES.....(JAN)	245	1	36,708	36,843	37,087
MEXICO	47	.	28,578	28,457	28,578
HAITI	194	.	7,143	7,853	7,424
CANTALOUPES.(MAY)	205	278	45,601	34,622	122,623
MEXICO	110	81	43,422	30,193	101,595
DOMINICAN REPUB	95	101	2,017	3,665	13,589
MELONS,OTHER(MAY)	48	635	12,309	11,576	42,591
MEXICO	.	451	7,388	8,461	21,621
CHILE	.	.	1,672	241	6,300
GUATEMALA	.	90	2,138	1,757	4,588
WATERMELONS.(APR)	487	856	95,228	65,125	128,907
MEXICO	487	741	95,091	63,783	127,325
PEARS.......(JUL)	494	646	1,848	3,776	18,157
CHILE	.	.	243	78	7,365
AUSTRALIA	.	.	693	733	6,063

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
REP SOUTH AFRIC	75	75	75	514	2,519
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	3,877	2,753	56,216	51,187	60,970
HONDURAS	1,457	803	28,040	28,379	30,326
MEXICO	882	59	13,639	5,313	15,033
COSTA RICA	1,047	1,482	8,755	11,229	9,496
KIWIFRUIT...(OCT)	241	203	1,132	936	8,339
NEW ZEALAND	241	203	1,132	936	8,176
CANNED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUN)	571	326	2,476	1,743	5,114
SPAIN	532	292	2,147	1,430	4,520
MANDARINS...(JAN)	2,571	3,381	41,121	41,627	44,036
JAPAN	1,371	1,523	17,844	15,079	19,153
SPAIN	665	1,765	11,457	19,632	12,366
KOREA, REPUBLIC	211	40	4,924	2,953	5,367
OLIVES,TOTAL(NOV)	3,441	6,798	3,441	6,798	63,271
SPAIN	2,914	6,107	2,914	6,107	54,349
-BRN,N GR/RP(NOV)	200	216	200	216	4,824
SPAIN	5	.	5	.	2,025
GREECE	157	182	157	182	1,937
MEXICO	2	.	2	.	732
-BRN,GR,N RP(NOV)	222	730	222	730	7,415
SPAIN	135	409	135	409	4,205
MEXICO	.	273	.	273	2,162
-BRN,RP,N GR(NOV)	17	37	17	37	335
GREECE	17	12	17	12	294
-BRN,RP/GRN.(NOV)	142	160	142	160	3,153
SPAIN	139	157	139	157	2,948
-PITTED/STUF(NOV)	2,762	5,529	2,762	5,529	46,126
SPAIN	2,635	5,490	2,635	5,490	44,806
-PRP/PRS NEC(NOV)	98	126	98	126	1,420
GREECE	88	64	88	64	924
SPAIN	.	37	.	37	358
PEACHES, ALL(JUN)	1,487	2,717	11,299	15,394	25,289
SPAIN	1,001	1,576	2,332	4,918	8,088
REP SOUTH AFRIC	169	15	4,357	2,680	7,817
CHILE	132	131	1,525	2,925	3,564
ARGENTINA	51	15	1,842	669	2,586
PEARS.......(JUN)	263	2,382	1,110	11,348	6,148
SPAIN	1	2,057	35	2,645	2,673
REP SOUTH AFRIC	251	92	597	3,788	1,389
AUSTRALIA	.	.	.	2,538	700
ITALY	11	90	12	807	650
PINEAPPLES..(JAN)	12,862	11,102	177,350	215,000	189,648
PHILIPPINES	7,220	4,279	85,816	109,046	93,094
THAILAND	3,748	4,275	67,065	73,727	69,977
MIX,N TROPIC(JUN)	823	1,069	6,957	10,567	18,357
MEXICO	722	740	3,727	3,254	7,609
ITALY	14	102	926	2,275	5,303
REP SOUTH AFRIC	31	.	1,349	1,876	2,833

U.S. IMPORTS

U.S. IMPORTS OF SELECTED COMMODITIES, FROM SELECTED COUNTRIES
CURRENT MONTH, CURRENT MARKETING SEASON, AND LAST SEASON
(UNITS IN METRIC TONS EXCEPT WHERE NOTED)

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
DRIED FRUIT					
APRICOTS....(JUL)	751	486	2,626	1,456	6,522
TURKEY..........	699	362	2,398	1,203	6,109
DATES,W/PITS(SEP)	85	33	106	50	6,173
IRAN............	.	.	.	.	4,575
PAKISTAN........	36	.	36	2	882
DATES,PITTED(SEP)	252	24	455	67	8,482
IRAN............	70	.	123	.	6,373
PAKISTAN........	164	.	267	.	1,258
DRIED FIGS..(SEP)	830	1,486	1,524	2,651	3,135
GREECE..........	718	1,294	1,394	2,339	2,478
TURKEY..........	98	163	117	269	565
RAISINS/SULT(AUG)	49	851	181	931	680
REP SOUTH AFRIC	30	14	95	69	328
CHILE...........	.	.	.	.	180
FIG PASTE...(SEP)	18	27	28	45	3,322
SPAIN...........	.	.	.	18	2,143
PORTUGAL........	18	27	18	27	518
FRUIT JUICE 1/ (1,000 LITERS)					
APPLE/PEAR..(JUL)	52,829	45,981	300,791	318,207	791,341
ARGENTINA.......	17,268	11,721	115,591	104,755	195,642
GERMANY, FED. R	10,413	6,294	51,867	57,391	188,266
AUSTRIA.........	5,313	3,505	34,096	39,795	90,409
NETHERLANDS....	2,972	2,695	18,995	22,990	65,087
SPAIN...........	3,617	9,639	18,756	23,017	62,840
REP SOUTH AFRIC	5,403	1,392	24,741	23,468	56,597
FCOJ........(DEC)	244,354	203,492	2,019,569	2,258,261	2,019,569
BRAZIL..........	242,778	193,271	1,930,713	2,188,407	1,930,713
PINEAP. N CC(JAN)	1,419	1,410	16,757	15,641	17,318
PHILIPPINES....	1,356	1,397	14,684	15,081	15,239
PINEAP. CONC(JAN)	8,639	16,082	116,990	172,914	125,473
PHILIPPINES....	5,123	9,335	56,617	74,699	62,227
THAILAND.......	2,490	1,483	40,731	46,896	42,394
FROZEN FRUIT					
BLUEBERRIES.(JAN)	604	498	4,464	4,400	4,850
CANADA..........	604	498	4,462	4,399	4,848
RASPBERRIES.(JAN)	65	130	2,093	1,755	2,172
CANADA..........	18	40	1,261	378	1,321
NEW ZEALAND....	10	.	306	465	306
STRAWBERRIES(DEC)	1,011	1,002	23,186	26,982	23,186
MEXICO..........	711	209	19,202	22,264	19,202
POLAND..........	182	726	2,538	3,833	2,538
FRESH VEGETABLES					
BEANS 2/....(OCT)	237	56	425	235	11,647
MEXICO..........	10	2	32	2	9,970
CABBAGE.....(OCT)	275	1,192	1,102	1,624	15,095
MEXICO..........	.	.	3	.	7,061
CANADA..........	255	1,191	1,054	1,623	5,829
NETHERLANDS....	.	.	.	.	1,586
CARROTS 2/..(OCT)	13,148	11,830	25,934	22,869	67,788
CANADA..........	12,032	10,970	24,626	21,742	62,558
CAULIFLOWER.(OCT)	559	384	1,782	1,686	7,442
CANADA..........	559	329	1,763	1,579	5,623
MEXICO..........	.	.	.	.	1,273
CELERY......(OCT)	138	178	1,310	1,221	5,877
CANADA..........	126	57	1,298	1,036	3,970
MEXICO..........	10	.	10	.	1,257
CUCUMBERS...(OCT)	2,279	5,967	2,440	6,551	176,965
MEXICO..........	2,168	5,864	2,343	6,266	163,244
EGGPLANT....(OCT)	307	335	381	374	14,773
MEXICO..........	223	283	255	283	14,374
GARLIC......(OCT)	259	544	774	981	15,353
MEXICO..........	36	42	148	141	10,458
SPAIN...........	202	415	542	674	2,044
LETTUCE.....(OCT)	125	73	801	418	17,350
MEXICO..........	25	.	25	.	8,968
CANADA..........	84	72	751	384	8,071
OKRA 2/.....(OCT)	114	103	273	176	14,013
MEXICO..........	68	44	153	51	12,728
ONIONS, NEC.(OCT)	3,935	3,533	5,539	5,343	113,991
MEXICO..........	2,342	2,863	2,733	3,620	91,341
CANADA..........	1,336	543	2,424	1,358	16,912
PEPPERS.....(OCT)	1,515	2,296	3,719	4,698	107,146
MEXICO..........	1,087	1,375	2,522	2,919	97,183
POTATO,SEED.(OCT)	130	311	205	394	48,161
CANADA..........	122	311	174	394	48,089
POTATO,TABLE(OCT)	12,253	8,871	32,544	13,249	162,722
CANADA..........	12,235	8,871	32,398	13,244	161,728
SQUASH......(OCT)	2,073	2,852	2,977	3,409	53,452
MEXICO..........	1,960	2,800	2,814	3,353	51,338
TOMATOES....(OCT)	11,894	13,110	28,008	27,363	374,333
MEXICO..........	11,731	12,838	27,687	26,897	368,888
ASPARAGUS...(FEB)	740	675	5,846	7,330	6,393
MEXICO..........	414	292	5,379	6,757	5,534

COMMODITY/COUNTRY (BEG. MKTG. YR.)	NOVEMBER 1984	NOVEMBER 1985	SEASON TO DATE PREVIOUS	SEASON TO DATE CURRENT	LAST FULL SEASON
CHILE...........	284	332	402	430	690
CANNED VEGETABLES					
PIMIENTOS...(AUG)	359	650	1,686	2,168	6,848
SPAIN...........	346	650	1,673	2,167	6,767
TOMATO PASTE(JUL)	2,942	4,807	14,392	17,598	42,813
PORTUGAL........	1,013	773	3,577	5,113	11,979
ISRAEL..........	590	1,608	3,011	4,180	7,527
ITALY...........	601	492	1,612	1,936	5,800
MEXICO..........	252	622	1,693	2,697	5,545
TOMATO SAUCE(JUL)	611	1,071	4,167	4,311	14,815
ISRAEL..........	268	581	2,590	2,476	6,263
ITALY...........	53	387	684	968	5,085
SPAIN...........	270	30	524	321	2,344
TOMATOES....(JUL)	14,570	8,485	35,753	32,177	105,940
ITALY...........	7,636	3,381	16,281	15,131	46,357
SPAIN...........	4,078	3,070	10,205	10,002	32,811
ISRAEL..........	2,766	1,604	4,935	4,786	16,205
ARTICHOKES..(JAN)	1,343	1,437	16,549	15,960	18,153
SPAIN...........	1,257	1,426	16,145	15,747	17,524
ASPARAGUS...(APR)	192	103	2,264	1,761	2,897
CHINA (TAIWAN).	170	90	1,629	542	2,086
MEXICO..........	.	.	411	1,031	513
MUSHROOMS..(JUL)	2,982	5,540	28,575	28,867	64,511
CHINA (TAIWAN).	1,645	1,854	12,317	8,964	24,926
CHINA (MAINLAND	747	1,504	6,813	8,080	17,539
HONG KONG......	179	1,326	3,403	6,984	8,621
FROZEN VEGETABLES					
PEAS........(SEP)	542	276	3,835	2,083	9,123
CANADA..........	269	162	2,125	947	5,031
CHINA (TAIWAN).	108	59	497	466	2,125
BROCCOLI....(SEP)	981	2,202	5,619	5,141	34,919
MEXICO..........	487	1,494	4,362	3,446	29,227
GUATEMALA......	493	663	1,257	1,604	5,295
CAULIFLOWER.(SEP)	2,346	2,153	5,312	5,504	15,324
MEXICO..........	2,179	1,923	4,610	4,681	13,610
OKRA 3/.....(JUL)	560	632	6,056	5,779	9,038
DOMINICAN REPUB	387	112	3,503	3,289	4,520
EL SALVADOR....	.	417	1,144	1,861	1,992
GUATEMALA......	127	91	644	554	1,746
POTATOES....(SEP)	1,768	2,693	6,283	9,019	28,512
CANADA..........	1,748	2,601	6,263	8,831	28,070
DRIED/DEHDR. VEG.					
MUSHROOMS...(JAN)	64	92	885	916	965
JAPAN...........	40	39	387	426	422
CHILE...........	.	20	172	115	190
KOREA, REPUBLIC	10	12	120	103	131
CHINA (TAIWAN).	7	14	108	181	114
TREE NUTS					
COCONUT MEAT(JAN)	3,800	4,119	36,599	43,960	39,279
PHILIPPINES....	3,328	3,567	34,197	37,906	36,356
BRAZILS,UNSH(AUG)	170	639	1,971	2,197	8,440
BRAZIL..........	157	637	1,956	2,144	8,307
PISTACH,UNSH(AUG)	78	3,225	6,128	6,945	9,452
IRAN............	68	3,090	6,078	6,697	9,303
BRAZILS,SHLD(AUG)	467	471	1,581	1,879	3,897
BRAZIL..........	292	388	1,042	1,373	2,569
PERU............	144	67	385	439	971
CASHEW KRNLS(AUG)	3,923	3,540	14,827	20,048	43,012
INDIA...........	1,935	1,619	8,650	10,894	19,586
BRAZIL..........	1,159	1,477	3,633	6,953	16,289
FILBERT,SHLD(AUG)	65	2	659	213	3,709
TURKEY..........	49	.	576	174	3,556
HOPS (KILOGRAMS)					
HOPS........(SEP)	28,692	411,371	95,619	412,406	6,516,443
GERMANY, FED. R	.	399,168	.	399,179	5,232,349
CZECHOSLOVAKIA.	.	.	.	.	726,651
GRAPE WINE (1,000 LITERS)					
CHAMPAGNE...(JAN)	7,444	8,886	48,216	51,999	56,433
ITALY...........	3,745	4,271	24,174	24,443	28,249
FRANCE..........	1,931	2,487	11,784	14,351	13,845
SPAIN...........	1,555	1,837	10,620	11,060	12,349
TABLE WINE..(JAN)	46,124	44,858	406,763	384,834	448,003
ITALY...........	24,504	24,741	216,092	202,942	238,091
FRANCE..........	10,109	10,743	95,051	93,428	105,501
GERMANY, FED. R	6,525	4,640	55,674	50,245	60,697
FT WINE&VERM(JAN)	2,510	2,253	18,128	17,576	19,948
ITALY...........	1,171	1,064	9,389	9,604	10,288
SPAIN...........	1,177	1,068	7,415	6,357	8,159
CUT FLOWERS (1,000 UNITS)					
ROSES.......(JAN)	13,450	17,698	148,459	158,082	158,800
COLOMBIA.......	10,111	15,000	113,773	124,897	121,522
CARNATIONS..(JAN)	48,375	55,325	578,944	568,828	637,242
COLOMBIA.......	46,991	54,382	554,105	548,310	611,024

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